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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

December 1, 1975 No. 5985

****
* NATIONAL *
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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Let There Be a General Mobilization in the Ideological Sphere

- all places in the country seriously implement the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

- a commentary by our own correspondents -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 6, 1975)

Full of pride and enthusiasm, the delegates to the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture have victoriously returned to their respective fighting posts from the side of Chairman Mao in Peking, the capital of the motherland. Like those comrades who said farewell to Yenan and went to fight at the front in the years of revolutionary war, they have quickly and widely relayed to the vast numbers of Party members, cadres and the people the earnest expectations of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the important instructions issued by the leading comrades of the Center and the spirit of and future fighting tasks set by the National Conference.

At present, a new surging tide for implementing the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture has taken shape, from the foot of Ch'angpai Mountains to the banks of the Pearl River, from the shore of the East China Sea to the north and south of Tienshan. A great revolutionary mass movement to learn from Tachai and popularize Tachai-type counties is vigorously forging ahead throughout the motherland. A great and arduous battle has begun!

Extensive Propaganda

After their departure from the railway stations or airports many delegates to the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture,

went directly to the fields and work sites to publicize extensively and thoroughly the great significance of popularizing Tachai-type counties, discuss at length the six criteria for building Tachai-type counties and talk at length the bright future for the modernization of agriculture.

The Party committees of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country, including Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Honan, Liaoning, Szechwan, Yunnan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Chekiang, Ninghsia, Heilungkiang and Inner Mongolia, successively convened meetings attended by tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of people to relay and publicize the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture. The Party committees at all levels also organized all kinds of propaganda forces and adopted all forms of propaganda to make the spirit of the Conference known to every household and enable the voice of the Party to penetrate deep into the minds of people. Learning from Tachai in agriculture, popularizing Tachai-type counties and realizing farm mechanization has become a great fighting task of the people throughout the country.

The facts show that the leadership at all levels has told the vast numbers of cadres and the masses the great political significance of such a great revolutionary mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and popularizing Tachai-type counties so as to enable them to understand why this mass movement must be launched and how they are related to this movement. In this way, millions upon millions of the people will work with one mind and one heart and contribute their full share.

The comrades of the Malu commune in Shanghai said that although they had given lip service to "taking agriculture as foundation" in the past, very often they had no profound understanding of this "foundation." This time, after the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture was relayed to them and the speeches by the leading comrades of the Center were studied, they realized that only when this "foundation" of agriculture was properly laid down to realize the modernization of agriculture could we more properly push forward modernization in the other three fields. With deep understanding, they said that as our great leader Chairman Mao grasped agriculture in person, the whole Party should promote agriculture in a big way and take agriculture as a great undertaking second to none. As people fighting on the forefront of agriculture, we should clearly understand the great significance of properly promoting agriculture, and solidly work for the advance of agriculture.

In the course of conducting extensive propaganda activities, Party committees at all levels not only should attach importance to emphasizing the political aim and the great significance of learning from Tachai and popularizing Tachai-type counties, but also should pay special attention to explaining the steps and policies for achieving this goal. In other words, there must be preliminary planning as well as a political program.

For example, the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee gave prominence in their propaganda to the need of grasping the fundamental issue in learning from Tachai. After two years of hard work to conduct education in the Party's basic line in the countryside, Kwangtung obtained very good results and grasped

the fundamental issue of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The provincial Party urged people to properly sum up their experience and to deepen their work one-third by one-third in the future. In their propaganda, they also especially pointed out that it was necessary to persevere in properly carrying out the three revolutionary movements -- class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, first by making criticism, second by taking action and third by setting the pace. It was necessary, in light of the realities of the province, to bring out the strong points and surmount the shortcomings so as to bring about a more rapid development in agriculture.

For example, the strong points of Kwangtung are that it has a mild climate, abundant rainfall and a long frost-free period. However, it also has the drawback in that it is often exposed to the threats of rainy weather, pouring rain and typhoons. Therefore, it is necessary to launch widespread mass activities in conducting scientific experiments, bring into full play the role of the scientists and technicians, and understand and lay hold of natural laws so as to make them better serve the people. It is necessary to make full use of the favorable natural conditions to raise the reform of the farming system and the technical revolution of agriculture to a new plane through experiments and demonstrations, actively popularize three harvests a year, and blaze a trail for the realization of a new leap in agricultural production. The masses are of the view that this kind of propaganda shows that the guiding thought for leading the popularization of Tachai-type counties is correct. We have greater confidence in and greater enthusiasm for building socialist agriculture.

Serious Study

The National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture is rich in content and provides us with many typical experiences, which we must study with great efforts. Besides holding report and discussion meetings in various forms, many localities also run study classes at all levels and the political evening schools also take learning the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture as the principal content. Most localities organize their studies with Chairman Mao's important instructions on the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism, promoting stability and unity and boosting the national economy as the key links. They especially emphasize the grasping of the fundamental issue in study and conducting study in close conjunction with actual conditions.

The recognition of Tachai from the plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the use of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to sum up the experience in learning from Tachai in agriculture is a common understanding of people in the organization of study. In the course of study, all localities pay attention to solving with emphasis the following questions of fundamental understanding: First, the understanding of the far-reaching significance in launching the great revolutionary mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and popularizing Tachai-type counties; second, the understanding of Tachai's fundamental experience; and third, the understanding of the popularization of Tachai-type counties for speeding up the development of big socialist agriculture.

In the course of study, the comrades of Szechwan Province have profoundly realized the great significance of learning from Tachai in agriculture from persevering in narrowing the three major differences politically and economically, being prepared against war and natural disasters and doing everything for the people. They have come to know that the popularization of Tachai-type counties to change Szechwan's agricultural outlook is a pressing task of the whole Party as well as an urgent demand of the people of Szechwan. They are determined to turn pressure into motive power and to boost Szechwan's agricultural production with revolution plus all-out-exertion.

Comparison is a good method of learning. People learn in the course of making comparisons, and discussions of this kind could be heard everywhere among the masses: "Speaking of conditions, ours are better than those of Wupao in Shensi"; "speaking of natural disasters, ours are not so severe as those in Yingk'ou of Liaoning"; "when the rate of development is compared, ours is not as fast as that of Such'ien in Kiangsu"; "when the level of increase in output is compared, ours is not as high as that of Yent'ai in Shantung."

In Shansi Province, the Yünch'eng prefecture has consciously made comparisons with Hsinhsiang prefecture of Honan. In 1970, the per-mow wheat yield of Yünch'eng prefecture was 30 catties more than that of Hsinhsiang prefecture. At present, after five years, the yield of Yünch'eng prefecture is 130 catties less than that of Hsinhsiang. Liulin county has consciously made comparisons with Wupao county. In 1972, Wupao went to acquire experience from Liulin, but three years afterward, Wupao has overtaken Liulin and built an average of 2 mow of basic farmland per capita, while there is only 1.3 mow in Liulin. Everybody says, "We can no longer be so thoughtless and complacent as to confine ourselves to the Niangtzu Pass." It can thus be seen that people can acquire greater confidence and great drive through comparison.

The masses say, "Without ideological struggle, there is no correct line." This means that the organization of study must carry forward the rectification spirit of Yenan, pay attention to really solving problems through concrete actions under the guidance of the line in conjunction with the actual conditions. Here the key is for the Party committees at all levels to seriously study the Party's basic line, Chairman Mao's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the important instructions issued by the leading comrades of the Center, and use the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture to unify people ideologically. Only thus can the whole Party and the people throughout the country strive to fulfill our common goal.

Some comrades of Hotse and Techou and other prefectures in Shantung used the rectification spirit to look for gaps in contrast with the advanced, exposed contradictions in relation to reality, and discussed in what respects they were backward, what were the fundamental causes and how could the backward outlook be changed. They realized that the key to their poor performance in revolution and slow progress in production lay not in the conditions but in the line, not in the masses but in the leadership. They expressed that they would embrace great ambition and aim high to boost agriculture in a down-to-earth manner.

Through study, many responsible comrades of different localities have come to understand that in order to be good leaders, the key lies in raising the awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and seiously solving the question of learning from Tachai in a true or false sense. The Hopei Provincial Committee require every county committee member to adopt a clearcut attitude, to admit whether he has learned in a true or false sense, to make a concrete analysis of what is half true and half false, to seriously find the answer and to repeatedly ask himself why. It is necessary to really solve problems from the line and on the basis of linking theory with practice, and sincerely learn from Tachai. Facts make it plain that all leaders must seriously study in conjunction with their actual thinking. They should make it a practice to check up on themselves to see whether they have seriously criticized revisionism and capitalism, whether they have really embraced the high ambition of building socialism with all-out efforts, and whether they have honestly taken the lead in making revolution and doing labor by going deep into the grassroots level to stay at selected spots. They should look for problems deep in their thought before they can discard their burdens, stir up their revolutionary spirit and lead the masses forward.

Many units which have for years made little or no progress have been asking themselves what they should do now that they have fallen behind. They are determined to strive to catch up. Even those units which are more advanced in learning from Tachai have also asked themselves such questions as the one asked by the Party committee of Itung county, Kirin: "Now that we have raised our grain output to the target level set for areas south of the Yellow River in the National Program for Agricultural Development, will it do for us just to learn from Tachai and catch up with Hsiyang?" They, too, are resolved to continue the revolution, look for the gap in contrast with Tachai, combat conceit and complacency and go all out again. This really is that there are pace-setters in front and pursuing troops behind. The situation is excellent as well as pressing, and they have no alternative but to go forward.

Swift Action

Through propagating and studying the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, a large-scale mobilization is now underway in various localities. It involves people inside and outside the Party, cadres and the masses, and the agricultural front and all other fronts. Most noteworthy is that many localities have sweepingly organized a mighty force to help the backward areas resolve their problems one by one. The Mao Tsetung thought propaganda teams dispatched by the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee had gone several days ago to some of the counties, communes, brigades, factories, mines and other enterprises in eight prefectures and four municipalities in an effort to bring the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture right through to the grassroots units and join the masses in study and work. The Shantung Provincial CCP Committee has also decided to transfer more than 2,000 cadres from the provincial level offices and send them under the leadership of the Provincial Party Committee's responsible comrades to eight counties in the four prefectures of Huimin, Techou, Liaocheng and Hotse to help resolve the key problems of the backward areas. Appropriate measures have also been taken by other provinces, municipalities and autonomous

regions. They all are determined to concentrate the energy of all leaders on developing agriculture and popularizing Tachai-type counties, bring into play the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses and organize the forces of all trades and departments for this endeavor.

All Party committees emphasize the need to solve the question of embracing the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation and correctly handling the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in the course of implementing the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture. They demand that the agricultural departments should go all out with ever greater efforts. All rural work should be carried out in conjunction with the endeavor to develop agriculture and popularize Tachai-type counties so as to form a unified revolutionary movement. The building of Tachai-type counties must make overall planning according to the standards of Tachai-type counties, and local conditions clearly define the main direction of attack, and organize the implementation of same. At the same time, they also demand that the planning, industrial, finance and trade communications and transportation, cultural and educational, scientific and health departments effectively shift their own work to the orbit of taking agriculture as the foundation, draw up plans for achieving agricultural mechanization around learning from Tachai in agriculture and popularizing Tachai-type counties every year, make several check-ups every year, and earnestly implement them.

"Mobilize the whole Party, vigorously promote agriculture, and fight for popularizing Tachai-type counties." "Mobilize the whole Party" also means that it is necessary to strengthen the Party leadership. In the course of ideological mobilization, all localities put special stress on the role of Party organizations at all levels. The first thing they do is to grasp the key link which means the county Party committee. At the same time, they see to it that the building of the primary Party organizations is carried out well so as to make proper ideological mobilization and organizational preparations for popularizing Tachai-type counties.

In the work conference recently convened on the building of primary Party organizations, the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee demanded the Party organizations at all levels to closely combine the practice of struggle in the three major revolutionary movements, properly lay hold of the building of leading bodies, properly conduct education for Party members, and bring into full play the role of the Party organizations as fighting citadels and the exemplary role of Party members as the vanguard. Historical experience shows that with this link grasped, all things are properly carried out, and if this link is not grasped, things are difficult and cannot be carried out properly.

It is necessary to win the battle in the first year of the five years of combat. At present, the Party committees at all levels pay attention to guiding the vigorous revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses toward the vigorous criticism of revisionism and capitalism and the practice of socialism. All see to it that implementation, study and action are carried out side by side. They employ a mighty force to grasp "autumn harvest, autumn plowing and autumn sowing." They also start farmland capital construction of high efficiency and good quality at a faster rate earlier than that done in the past. A revolutionary scene seething with enthusiasm could be seen everywhere in the countryside.

Chairman Mao said, "Once the masses know the truth and have a common aim, they will work together with one heart." Seriously implemented by the Party committees at all levels, the spirit of the National Conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture is being turned into the enormous strength of the broad masses of cadres and Party members in the countryside of our country. Let us go all out, aim high and make new and greater contributions in the great march for learning from Tachai in agriculture and popularizing Tachai-type counties.

* * *

Play An Active Role in the Movement To Learn from Tachai in Agriculture

- minutes of the forum of delegates of educated youth sent to the mountains and countryside to the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 18, 1975)

Of the delegates attending the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, there were twelve specially invited educated young people. On behalf of the broad masses of educated youth sent to the countryside in the whole country, they attended this conference and brought additional vigor to the congress. Recently, we invited them to hold a forum on the question of how to bring the active role of the educated youth into play in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and in the cause of realizing agricultural mechanization. Below are excerpts from their talks.

In Learning from Tachai, We Must Firmly Bear in Mind the Earnest Expectations of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee

Hsing Yen-tzu (deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Szuchiachuang brigade, Tachungchuang commune, Paoti county, Tientsin municipality):

The National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture is a very important conference called since the great leader Chairman Mao issued in 1964 the call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." For more than a month, several thousand delegates to the conference listened to important reports by the leading comrades of the Center, visited and studied the achievements and experimences of Tachai and Hsiyang in grasping revolution and promoting production, summed up and exchanged the experience of all places in the whole country in launching the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and studied the problems of popularizing Tachai-type counties and accelerating the realization of agricultural mechanization. The conference specially invited twelve representatives of educated young people to attend the conference. This vividly embodied the warm concern for the younger generation shown by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and fully showed the extremely great hopes placed by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee in the educated young people. It is their hope that we would shoulder the heavy burden of revolution, take over the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and work for the great cause of socialism.

I realize that we delegates of the educated young people to this conference must assume our own great responsibilities. Learning from Tachai in agriculture, the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside, and following the road of integration with poor and lower-middle peasants are all aimed at accelerating the pace of building socialist modern agriculture, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. As is known to all, agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. The narrowing of the differences between town and country and between workers and peasants is inseparable from the develpment of socialist agriculture.

We educated youth must be promoters for progress in narrowing the three major differences. This conference has set for us the "subject of a composition." After our return we must strive to write a good "composition" and turn our own brigade into Tachai-type brigades as fast as possible. Let us learn from each other, help each other, have a real grasp of the spirit of this conference and properly set the pace, so that all educated young people in the whole country will throw themselves into the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Chu K'o-chia (deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Ta'ka brigade, Mengts'ang commune, Mengla county, Yunnan Province):

Since my participation in this conference, I have done a lot of thinking. I think all the time of what shall I do after my return? The situation of learning from Tachai in agriculture is excellent and pressing. The question now is not whether we are going to learn or take action but how to learn or take action. Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have clearly pointed out to us the objective of the struggle: the basic achievement of farm mechanization in the whole country by 1980; the all-round achievement of modernization in agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technique within this century so as to enable our national economy to join the front rank of the world. This glorious and fordmiable historical mission will have to be assumed by this generation of ours under the leadership of the Party.

We educated young people now are mostly in our twenties, and will be only 40 or 50 after twenty years and more. We will be full of life and vitality, and able to do much at that time. We are very proud of our ability to take part in the great cause of building our country into a modern socialist power.

Our Hsi-shuang-pan-na is a beautiful land of abundance with very good conditions. In the past, although there were remarkable changes, yet due to failure to learn well from Tachai, the pace of progress was not fast enough. Compared with Tachai and Hsiyang, there was a big gap. I will not be unworthy of the earnest expectations of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and after my return, I will surely learn well the fundamental experience of Tachai and exert efforts and sweat together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to build our brigade within two or three years into a Tachai-type point. It is hoped that the leadership organs at all levels will cut down unnecessary meetings so that we educated young people, as cadres, can have more time to fight at the grassroots levels, and the necessary conditions can be created for us to play an active part in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Ju-tzu-ku-li (deputy head of the youth team of the No. 13 brigade of the No. 12 commune of Shach'e county, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region):

I am a young educated woman of the Uighur natinality. I have been in the countryside for over one year. Due to my little achievement in adhering to the rural road, I have been allowed to take part in this important conference. This reflects the deep concern shown by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for the young people of all nationalities in the country. I am very

excited. My visits to Tachai and Hsiyang provide me with a source of great education and inspiration. Our county has eight youth centers, they are all newly established teams, and have great potentialities for the development of production. After my return, I must acquire the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in fighting heaven and earth, and together with other fellow fighters, make new contributions to changing the backward features and building a socialist new countryside.

Only By Learning from Tachai Can a Lot Be Done

Hsüeh Hsi-mei (deputy secretary of the Party committee of Vast-World-of-Great-Promise commune of Chia county, Honan Province):

The changes in Tachai and Hsiyang make me see the prospects for the development of socialist agriculture. What must the educated young people do before they are considered to be of great promise in the countryside? The deepest impression left me by this conference is that in order to really show great promise, we must actively plunge ourselves into the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Otherwise, there is no correct orientation for the great promise. If we are unwilling to exert great efforts and work up a sweat, even though we cry every day that we want to do a lot of things, the result can only be that nothing is done.

Our state is in an important period of historical development, and it is necessary to build our country into a modern socialist power within this century. The primary task for our broad masses of educated young people fighting on the forefront of agricultural production is to join the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in deepening the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and uplifting agriculture. It often occurs to me that the ability of Tachai to become what it is today is inseparable from the efforts of the youth of Tachai. If the more than 10,000,000 youth sent to the countryside all play an active role in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture like the youth of Tachai, what a tremendous force they would make! In this way, the pace of learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole country will surely be greatly accelerated.

The broad masses of educated young people in our commune have also played a tremendous role in learning from Tachai in agriculture, in realizing agricultural mechanization and in conducting scientific experiments. Together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, we follow the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, adhere to the Party's basic line, vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism, and vigorously build socialism, thus developing production and improving the people's livelihood from year to year and constantly consolidating and strengthening the collective economy. Last year, the average per-mow grain output of our commune exceeded 1,000 catties. This year, we have again brought in a new and still greater bumper harvest. These changes have once again testified to what the great leader Chairman Mao has said: "The countryside is a vast world where a lot can be done."

Ch'eng Yu-chih (secretary of the Party branch of the Wench'üant'un brigade, Wench'üant'un commune, Cholu county, Hopei Province):

I have gone to the countryside for eleven years, have settled down in the countryside, and have also made some achievements in agricultural scientific experiment. In the past, I always thought that I had succeeded. Since my participation in the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, I come to feel deeply that it will not do to rest content with what one has achieved. We educated young people must take root in the countryside but striking root there is not an end in itself. The end is the building of socialism and the realization of communism. Taking our brigade for instance, although we have scored some achievements in agricultural scientific experiment, we are still far away from what the Party and the people demand of us. In order to march forward in depth and breadth in the field of production, we must extensively launch mass activities in agricultural scientific experiment and energetically practice scientific farming. The educated young people are educated. They accept new things quickly and form a new force in agricultural scientific experiment. It is hoped that the leadership at various levels will attach importance to bringing the role of this new force into play and guide the enthusiasm of the educated youth to the correct direction of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Chang Teng-lung (an educated youth of the "May 7" Farm Machine Repair Shop of the Kaot'ang commune, Linch'üan county, Anhwei Province):

When I first arrived to attend the conference, I could not see the light and thought that this conference had not much to do with our farm machine repair shop. Through visits and study, I have acquired a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's directive, "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." I deeply feel that learning from Tachai in agriculture is closely linked with agricultural mechanization and that the two promote each other. In order to change fundamentally the look of agriculture, mechanization must be achieved. Our plant is made up of eleven educated young people from Shanghai. In the three years after its establishment, we developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and persisted in serving agricultural production. We not only fervently repaired the farm machines sent to us but also constantly sent five persons to the relevant counties and communes to make mobile repairs. Four counties and 610 production teams in the vicinity were successively helped to repair over 6,000 units (times) of diesel engines, motors and tractors of all descriptions, thus giving impetus to the development of agricultural production. Practice shows that the educated youth are capable of making contributions toward the realization of agricultural mechanization. After my return, I will bring the spirit of the conference to the whole body of educated youth, embrace great ambition and high hopes, and fight for the grand goal of fundamentally realizing agricultural mechanization in the whole country by 1980.

In Learning from Tachai, We Must Learn the Fundamental Issues

Ch'ai Ch'un-tse (secretary of the Party branch of the Yüt'ienkao brigade of the Yüt'ienkao commune, Wengniut'e banner, Liaoning Province):

In the search for gaps in contrast with Tachai and Hsiyang, I deeply feel that the situation is both gratifying and pressing. At present, it will not do not to study the experience of Tachai. To learn from Tachai, we must

first learn its fundamental experience. The most fundamental experience of Tachai in its ability to become a red flag on the agricultural front in the whole country lies in its effort in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, its conscious adherence to the Party's basic line, its vigorous criticism of revisionism and capitalism, its vigorous practice of socialism, and its exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the economic base and in all spheres of the superstructure. Compared with Tachai and Hsiyang, we are led by the same Party and bathed in the same sunshine. Why have we failed to do what Tachai and Hsiyang are capable of doing? Of all reasons, the most important one is that we have not grasped the fundamental experience of Tachai.

Marx once said: "One most powerful productive force is the revolutionary class itself." So long as Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is adhered to and millions of socialist-minded and cultured laborers are brought up, the development of productive forces is bound to be greatly accelerated. On this point, I have some personal understanding.

Our commune planned to build a 24-li long irrigation ditch. In the past, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line, learning from Tachai was nothing but "a loud thunderclap accompanied by only a few drops of rain." Things dragged on for eight years, but the ditch was still left unfinished. Last year, spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, every commune and every brigade in our place set up political night schools. The commune members were organized to read works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and the masses were aroused to criticize capitalist tendencies. The cadres and the masses worked with one mind and followed together the broad road to socialism. As a result, this canal was built in only 65 days. It is therefore said that in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we educated young people must attach top importance to serious reading and study, and arm our minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. In this way, we can learn from Tachai fundamentally and adhere to the countryside in the correct direction.

Kao Ch'ung-hui (deputy commander of a certain regiment of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps):

Whether we can learn well from Tachai depends on the line which is furdamental and the leadership which is the key. Because the Tachai brigade has a leading body that adheres to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the red flag of Tachai flies high all the time. Trained and educated by Party organizations at all levels, over 10,000 educated youth of our production and construction corps have over the past few years taken up leadership posts at various levels, and close to 80 of them have taken up leadership work at and above the regiment level. Quite a number of them have changed their duties, but there is no change in their true colors as ordinary fighters. At all times, they fight on the forefront of agricultural production together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youth, adhere to the socialist orientation, and work vigorously and assiduously. They have become leaders in learning from Tachai in agriculture. The facts show that wherever there is a strong revolutionized leading body, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture holds out great hopes. After my return, I must properly play the leading role and strive to build our regiment into a Tachai-type regiment.

Kao Wei (deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Mat'ou brigade, P'ingt'ou commune, Paochi county, Shensi Province):

The Party branch secretary of the Tachai brigade Kuo Feng-lien said: Without blocking the capitalist road, we cannot take steps toward socialism. It is really so. Before 1974, our brigade adopted the method of fixing work quotas on a household basis to build terraced fields, and paid no attention to the criticism of capitalism. As a result, spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism spread, and grain output hovered around the same level for several years in succession, thus interfering with the consolidation and development of the collective economy. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our newly installed Party branch led the masses of commune members to study the fundamental experience of Tachai, sum up lessons from work in the past, and criticize capitalist tendencies and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. We formulated a plan for the development of the socialist new countryside, thus enabling the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture to be carried out in a down-to-earth manner. As a result, average per-mow grain output last year was 52 percent higher than in 1973. From this change, we clearly see that only by adhering to the Party's basic line and the socialist orientation can we translate the resolution to learn from Tachai into reality.

Among the educated youth delegates participating in the forum are also Lin Ch'ao-ch'iang, member of the Party branch of the Lient'ang brigade, Fuch'eng commune, Paoan county, Kwangtung Province; Tseng Chao-lin, representative of the scientific research group of the Hung-ch'i brigade of the Luhsü commune, Hanchiang county, Kiangsu Province; and Liu Yü-shu, leader of the 2nd production team of the Mutual-Aid brigade of the Heihsi commune, Ch'ienchiang county, Szechwan Province. All are unanimously of the opinion that in order to play an active role in learning from Tachai in agriculture and in realizing farm mechanization, the educated youth must first solve the question of taking root in the countryside to make revolution. If an educated youth does not foster the idea of taking root in the countryside to make revolution and is unwilling to become an ordinary peasant, then how can he contribute his strength to the building of socialist agriculture? They make it known that they surely will assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strive to transform their world outlook, forever accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, show firm determination in taking root in the country, and make revolution with all-out effort. They vow that they will swiftly build their own units into Tachai-type advanced units, and report their excellent achievements to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent
Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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PRODUCTS FOR AGRICULTURE

Shanghai Workers Turn Out More Products for Agricultural Use

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 18, 1975)

inspired by the recent national conference on learning from tachai, workers in shanghai, china's biggest industrial city, are putting unstinted effort into making a host of good products for agricultural use to help the country achieve farm mechanization in the main by 1980.

workers, cadres and technicians in shanghai have been eagerly studying the documents of the conference. slogans reading "strive hard for five years to achieve farm mechanization" have been posted in many of the factories making agricultural equipment in the city proper and the outskirts. a considerable number of factories are turning out such equipment after having fulfilled this year's general production plan ahead of schedule. the new upsurge is directed toward providing the material facilities to help build up tachai-type counties and share in the achievement of modernizing farming throughout the country.

shanghai, one of the country's main centres in the drive to turn out agricultural equipment, has been producing all sorts in increasing number since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. output of farm machinery, pumping equipment and transport vehicles such as tractors, rice transplanters, harvesters, submerged electric pumps and small chemical fertilizer compressors. has spiralled up since january this year. output of these increased anywhere from 24 to 100 per cent over the same 1974 period. production of chemical fertilizer and pesticides was also higher.

a leading member of the revolutionary committee of the fengshou tractor plant in shanghai attended the national conference on learning from tachai as a representative of the city's aid-agriculture industries. he remarked: "the conference issued a call for building up tachai-type counties and striving hard for the next five years to mechanize farming. this has given a great impetus to all our plant workers. we are full of confidence, and have redoubled our enthusiasm. we will produce more and better tractors to help achieve the mechanization of the countryside in the shortest period possible."

the plant now turns out 49 times as many 35 h.p. tractors as a decade ago and, in addition to meeting domestic supply, exports them to more than 20 countries and regions.

the plant is now going full steam ahead with this year's increased output task. workers are putting

into production a new 35 h.p. four-wheel-drive tractor which when tested proved able to plough fast and deep in muddy fields. its traction power is 50 per cent higher than that of other tractors of the same horsepower.

the factories that make agricultural equipment have been carrying out technical innovations so as to increase output of new machinery, the shanghai water pump factory recently put into production the first chinese designed pump with a rotor 3.1 metres in diameter, capable of pumping 30 tons per minute to irrigate 20,000 hectares of land. with the help of other factories, this plant produced in four months' time the machine tools required to process blades and shafts for such large size water pumps. the shanghai shaped steel and the shanghai steel tube factories have been hard at putting out many kinds of shaped steel and tubing in order to simplify farm machinery production and make sturdier farm equipment.

many factories have sent veteran workers and technicians to the rural areas to seek the opinions of the users and look into their needs. they are also giving training courses for farm machine operators and maintenance workers. a farm machine repair service has also now been set up for counties, people's communes and production brigades on the outskirts of the city.

WHEAT STRAINS

Northwest China Autonomous Region Develops Good Wheat Strains

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Nov. 17, 1975)

research workers at a northwest china agricultural research institute have developed a dozen good varieties of spring wheat which can stand heavy manure and are stocky, pest-resistant and high-yielding.

these new varieties produced in the ningsia hui autonomous region have been used for over 60 per cent of the 94,600 hectares of spring wheat fields in the yellow river irrigated area, leading grain producer of the autonomous region. the area achieved a per-hectare yield of 3.48 tons last year.

spring wheat is the area's main grain crop and annual acreage accounts for about 50 per cent of the total area under grain crops. per-hectare yield before was only 2.25 tons due to the degeneration of seed in use.

the research workers joined the local peasants in increasing the multiple cropping index.

the area is about 1,000 metres above sea level and has only a 150-day frost-free period. one crop used to be grown here every year. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, peasants of a production brigade noted for learning from tachai, pace-setter in china's socialist agriculture, tried growing one rice crop after the barley was in.

staff members of the institute summed up their experience and carried through the trials on a number of experiment plots.

to overcome the limitations arising from the short frost-free period, they evolved a few new varieties of early-ripening and high-yield spring wheat and improved the nursing of rice seedlings and other field management work. these efforts contributed in no small way to the success of the area's double cropping, which has become wide-spread. the rice-wheat acreage has reached 2,000 hectares, with average per-hectare yield topping 11.25 tons and the highest being 12.7 tons.

over 80 per cent of the staff of the ningsia agricultural research institute are college graduates trained after the founding of new china. they set up scientific and research centres in the rural areas as early as 1958 and joined the peasants in making experiments. the cultural revolution strengthened their determination to work this way. in the past decade and more, they have set up 51 scientific and research centres and 158 other similar centres in 17 counties and cities and in 19 farms, lumber centres and livestock farms.

sixty per cent of the research staff work regularly at these centres. they draw on the peasants' rich experience and integrate it with their scientific research so as to better serve the growth of china's socialist agriculture. they also help train peasant-technicians for the county, commune and production brigade scientific experiment centres. the number this year totals 2,600.

FISHERIES

Northeast China City Does More Fresh Water Fishing

(NCNA-English Harbin, Nov. 17, 1975)

more freshwater fish are being supplied in harbin, a big city in northeast china's heilungkiang province. the supply of locally-raised fish from january to september was five times that for same 1974 period.

streams and ditches which crisscross the outskirts of harbin on the bank of the sunghua river were not well used for fishery until some peasants of a people's commune solved the problem of the overwintering of fish fry. winter temperature averages more than 20 degrees below zero, centigrade. these peasants kept fish in winter ponds about three metres deep, keeping the water at least one metre in depth and circulating the water frequently to replenish the supply of oxygen, as well as removing the snow on the ice. the survival rate of the wintering fry was up to 85 percent. this method was soon popularized. now 17 of the 21 communes on the outskirts of harbin, are breeding fish. the 56-hectare-heiyupao breeding ground, one of the biggest in the city, was built on swamp in some 40 days last spring. the fish breeders raised 420,000 fish fry and caught over 80,000 kilos.

the city uses exhaust heat from a nearby heat and power plant to hatch 20,000,000 fish fry. 70 percent of the fry needed is supplied locally.

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Cooperative Medical Service Develops in South China Minority County

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 17, 1975)

under the beneficent attention of the party committee at all levels, the cooperative medical service in hilly pingkuo county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region is thriving.

people of the yao, chuang and other minority nationalities account for 95 percent of pingkuo county's population. a cooperative medical service was established there in 1969 in all its 128 production brigades. and they are no longer short of doctors and medicines.

the county party committee pays great attention to improving the quality of the service. professional medical personnel have been organized to help the basic medical units, and experience is exchanged at regular meetings.

a contingent of barefoot doctors of various nationalities -- an important force in consolidating and developing the cooperative medical service -- has been built up. its recruits attend short-term training classes, and get special guidance in clinical practice from county or commune hospital doctors. they also, in turn, receive further training in the county and commune hospitals.

the county's barefoot doctors now number 450. they are gaining in competence in the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases. some are now able to perform minor operations. some 102 women barefoot doctors have done a great deal of work in the prevention and treatment of women's complaints.

cooperative medical service in the county follows the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, plus diligence and frugality. the barefoot doctors, together with local peasants, make light of climbing the neighbouring hills to collect medicinal herbs. to popularize the use of herbal medicines, the county and the communes run training classes in traditional chinese medicine at which veteran practitioners pass on their rich experience to the barefoot doctors as well as to doctors of western medicine. the old doctors also teach the trainees how to process the herbal medicines and often accompany them to the hills to acquaint them with various kinds of herbs. now all the brigades in the cooperative service manufacture their own herbal medicines. and poor and lower-middle peasants get timely treatment at less cost.

from time to time party organizations at all levels organize mass health campaigns to wipe out pests and eliminate various diseases. the local people are given prophylactics against infection with good results; for example, the incidence of influenza dropped greatly in the first half of this year.

a total of 66 medical workers are now specially engaged in checking up and treating malaria, filariasis, hookworm, schistosomiasis and gynecological ailments. they have helped many sufferers regain their health.

HEALTH WORK

Jen-min Jih-pao Calls for Deepening Revolution in Rural Health Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

today's "people's daily" frontpages a report on the achievements and experience of the tachai production brigade in the revolution in public health. in a commentary printed alongside the report, the paper calls for "conscientious study of tachai's experience and still greater success in the revolution in rural health work."

"at present, a great revolutionary movement to learn from tachai in agriculture and to build up tachai-type counties is rolling across china's rural areas," says the commentary. "public health work should make its contribution to this revolution.

"tachai's experience tells us that the revolution in public health is an important part of the socialist revolution and construction. only by adhering to the party's basic line, upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, repudiating the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and pushing forward socialist agriculture is it possible to do a really good job in this revolution. and success in this revolution will help reduce the incidence of diseases and build up the people's health, which in turn will enable the commune members to pitch into production and construction still more energetically and accelerate agricultural development," the commentary states.

tachai, a standard-bearer in china's socialist agriculture, was a poor, ruined and squalid village in the old days. the hills were denuded and the water

stank. the place was littered with garbage and the people were plagued by flies and mosquitoes. epidemic diseases took a heavy toll of poor peasants. the socialist revolution in tachai, which has been deepening under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line since liberation, has changed the local landscape and transformed the health conditions there. tachai today is a pleasant scene of a village kept spick and span.

tachai's progress in health work is manifested in the following five aspects:

new residential conditions. the poor and lower-middle peasants in tachai used to live in dingy and damp caves. today, they have moved into new attached blocks of tidy, roomy and bright stone cave-dwellings or brick houses, which are warm in winter and cool in summer.

beginning 1963, this brigade of more than 800 people has built over 260 cave-dwellings and brick houses with a total of 530 rooms. a broad asphalt road with sewage conduits now lies on what was once a stinking creek filled with refuse. in the old days, sties and pens were built near peasant homes, night soil and animal dungs were dumped everywhere and drinking water was polluted. now the animal sheds are built outside the village, the public latrines are kept clean, animal manure is used to fertilize the fields, and the commune peasants are supplied with tap water. the new forests and orchards that cover the formerly barren hills help regulate the climate, improve the environs and keep the air always fresh.

new health facilities. in the old society, the poor and lower-middle peasants had no access to medical treatment. today, patients receive prompt treatment right in the village since the brigade has started a cooperative medical service and trained its own barefoot doctors by relying on the collective strength. special attention has been given to child and maternity care.

new social customs and habits. to pay attention to hygiene and public health has become a new social convention among the people of tachai. with the dissemination of scientific medical knowledge, the peasants have heightened their awareness of the importance of hygiene. they have fostered the good habit of going to see the doctor before it is too late and doing everything to prevent diseases. modern midwifery has taken the place of the old method. over 90 percent of the married women of child-bearing age are practicing birth control in one way or another.

new standards of health. as the people enjoy better environmental hygiene, the incidence of common diseases has been on the decrease while infectious diseases

have been brought under control by and large. thanks to the effective work of treatment and prevention, the village is now free from tuberculosis, a common ailment here before liberation.

new outlook of the people. while keeping the people in physical fitness, the drive for public health has also fostered new ideas and new habits among them. all members of the brigade who are able to work take a regular part in collective productive labour. many old folks in their sixties or seventies are still hale and hearty and eager to do whatever they can as their share in building up a new socialist countryside.

STUDY OF THEORY

East China Production Brigade Peasants Study Theory

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 18, 1975)

the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is being developed in depth among the commune members of east china production brigade.

over 90 percent of the members of the chinchien brigade in chekiang province are engaged in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

the chinchien production brigade is known as one of the outstanding worker-peasant-soldier units in studying philosophy.

more than 100 peasant activists are taking part in the brigade's theoretical study groups. members of these groups give lectures in the county seat of chiangshan, in the provincial capital or at universities, and have written hundreds of articles on the study of theory. the instructors last year also wrote "talks on popular philosophy" based on their experience, which was published.

the commune members and cadres of the brigade have over the past few years studied the basic concepts of marxist philosophy, chairman mao's five philosophical works: "on practice", "on contradiction", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", "speech at the chinese communist party's national conference on propaganda work" and "where do correct ideas come

from?", "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels, "critique of the gotha programme" by marx and "the state and revolution" by lenin. in addition to these works, the activists have gone through lenin's "materialism and empirio-criticism" and "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", and chairman mao's other writings.

their study has given them an understanding of some of the basic marxist philosophic concepts, including "practice first", "from matter to consciousness and then back to matter", "the universality of contradiction, the particularity of contradiction" and the two types of social contradictions those between the people and the enemy and those among the people themselves. they have made effort to apply those concepts in observing and dealing with existing problems.

as soon as chairman mao's important instruction concerning theory and the expositions from marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat were published last spring, the brigade party branch organized study of the theory and held topical discussions on the basis of the general study.

their discussions centred on the practice of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and using the theory as a guide to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, they realised, they must combat not only overt but also covert capitalist tendencies posing as socialist, and must correctly handle contradictions among the people. in this way alone, they decided, could they master the tachai experience and help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots units.

the groups recently discussed the application of the law of the unity of opposites to the observation of socialist society. comrades cited the tremendous political, economic and cultural changes in the brigade to show that the socialist relations of production are able to cope with the development of the productive forces, and that the socialist superstructure is in conformity with the development of the economic base. the superiority of socialist system to the capitalist was thus demonstrated. at the same time, they reviewed the history of the post-liberation struggle between the two classes, the socialist and capitalist roads, and the two lines manifested in the cooperative and people's commune movements. they analysed the conditions that engender bourgeois elements in the socialist stage of society and studied the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle during that stage. they recalled that the struggle between the two classes and two lines had pushed the people's communes forward, and deepened their understanding of

how the class struggle can be a motive force in advancing the development of the socialist society.

over the past few years, while the original group of activists have constantly raised their theoretical level new activists have come to the fore. for example, fu chin-mei, mother of four children, worked hard to learn to read and write in her spare time to gain a thorough understanding of theory. over the past few years she has read the above mentioned marxist works. she has now become one of the brigade's activists in theoretical study, and frequently gives reports to provincial, prefectural and county meetings as well as to many fraternal units. recently, she spoke on the study of marx's "critique of the gotha programme" to one hundred thousand people through broadcast organized by the chekiang provincial party committee.

the brigade runs a political school, with classes for activists, young people and women. the peasants study on rainy days when they can not do farm work in the fields and in fifteen evenings in the month, each session not exceeding two hours.

theoretical study has raised the socialist consciousness of the commune members and fired their zeal for building socialism. they have transformed this once backward area where before liberation the people were victims of the drought which occurred nine years out of every ten. local production has been rapidly developed, especially in the last five years. the brigade's per-hectare grain yield jumped from six tons in 1969 to more than ten tons in 1974. the brigade has more than 50 tons of collective grain in reserve.

COAL MINES

Big Coal Mine Built in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Nov. 18, 1975)

a big coal mine with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons has been recently built and put into operation in kweichow, southwest china.

the mine with rich coal deposits and thick seams produces several varieties of quality coal such as prime coking coal and gas coal, fat coal and other blends of coking coal.

extraction, haulage, underground ventilation and drainage and the surface production systems are all mechanized. besides, shaft hoisting is automatic and underground working districts are under centralized control. this means lightened labour intensity for the miners and increased high speed coal production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets
New Argentine Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

chinese
foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met with juan carlos enrique katzenstein, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of argentina to the people's republic of china, here this morning and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the new ambassador arrived in peking on november 15.

New Argentine Ambassador to China Presents
Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

juan carlos
enrique katzenstein, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of argentina to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were e. ros, minister, and a. audisio, economic counsellor, of the argentine embassy here.

also present were department directors lin ping and chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director shen chih-wei of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

chien san-chiang, deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the quaternary geology group from australian national university led by professor donald walker of the university.

among those present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and scientists hou teh-feng, huang ping-wei, chang li-pin, sun tien-ching and ho yung-nien.

the group arrived in peking by air on november 16 at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences. the group will soon leave peking to visit other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the People's Republic of China and the State of Comoros

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

following is the full text of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the state of comoros:

the government of the people's republic of china and the national executive council of the state of comoros, in conformity with the interests and desires of the two countries, have decided by agreement through friendly consultations to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

the government of the people's republic of china supports the national executive council of the state of comoros in its struggle to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and develop the national economy.

the national executive council of the state of comoros recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing all the chinese people.

the two governments have agreed to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

representative of the government of the people's republic of china
(signed) huang hua

representative of the national executive council of the state of comoros
(signed) ali toihir

permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations

foreign affairs delegate of the state of comoros

done in new york, november 13, 1975

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Journalists Delegation Leaves Peking for France

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

a chinese journalists delegation led by sun yi-ching, chief editor of the "peking daily", left here by air this evening for a friendly visit to france.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of press circles in the chinese capital and departments concerned of the foreign ministry lu ying, li che-fu, chao ti-sheng, yen hung-liang and hsu wei-cheng.

samuel de beauvais, counsellor of the french embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND GABON

Chinese Football Team Plays First Match
in Libreville

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

the tientsin football team of china played its first match with gabon's estuary provincial football team "hope of komo" in libreville on november 16, according to a report from that city.

among the 30,000 spectators were rene rademb ino coniquet, minister, secretary-general of the presidency of the republic of gabon and acting minister of youth, sports and recreation; augustin boumah, president of the supreme court; jean-jacques boucavel, president of the economic and social council; jean-bernard saulnerond mapangou, minister of the interior; general raphael mamiaka, minister of public works and construction; etienne mouvagha, minister of public health and population; michel anchouey, minister delegate to the presidency in charge of planning, development and territorial management; and other high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador liu ying-hsien and diplomatic envoys of other countries also watched the game.

on the same day, rademb ino coniquet received all members of the chinese team and gave a cocktail party in it's honour.

the chinese footballers arrived in libreville on november 14 for a friendly visit to gabon.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Gambia
Labor Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1975)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the gambia labour union delegation led by the union's general secretary ceesay here this afternoon.

present was chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

Gambia Labor Union Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

the gambia labour union delegation led by ceesay, general secretary of the union, left here for home by air today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, tachai, shihchiachuang, tientsin, nanking, soochow and shanghai and were accorded a warm welcome by local trade union leaders and workers.

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Reception for Japanese Industrial and Technical Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1975)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here this evening for the japanese industrial and technical exhibition to be open here tomorrow.

attending were the japanese government delegation led by toshio komoto, minister of international trade and industry; heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and his wife; diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy here; junpei nishimura, leader of the japanese industrial and technical exhibition group; kaheita okazaki, adviser to the exhibition group and permanent adviser to the japan-china economic association; and members of the exhibition group.

present were li chiang and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; sun yu-wu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building; yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association.

Kang Shih-en, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1975)

kang shih-en, chinese minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met with toshio komoto, japanese minister of international trade and industry, and the japanese government delegation he is leading on separate occasions here today. hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

present was japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa.

Fourth China-Japan Badminton Friendship Contest Opens in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 17, 1975)

an opening ceremony for the fourth china-japan badminton friendship contest was held and the first match played at the stadium in kyoto city, japan, yesterday.

shizuo fujith, chairman of the kyoto physical training and sports association, eiichi nagasue, chairman of the kyoto badminton association, and over 2,000 spectators watched the match.

eiichi nagasue and head of the china youth badminton delegation li wei spoke at the opening ceremony. they expressed the common desire to strengthen the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and players through the exchange of physical culture.

the chinese team lost the match by two to six.

the japan badminton association and the japan-china cultural exchange association gave a cocktail party on november 14 in honour of the china youth badminton delegation. hiroto shihonda, chairman of the japan badminton association, and masaji tabata, director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and chairman of the japan olympic committee, attended and spoke at the party.

the chinese delegation arrived here on november 14.

Chinese Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) here this afternoon. leader of the delegation is hisao kuroda, deputy leader is seimin miyazaki, adviser is tetsuzou tanikawa and secretary general is tomio narazaki.

the members of the delegation attending the meeting were tetsuo ara, kazuyoshi ikeda, yasuo kitayama, kiyoshi ashida, saeko saigusa, masako iwami and yoshikazu kasuga.

present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua, chen kang, shan ta-chi and tang chia-hsuan.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation with toshio komoto, minister of international trade and industry of japan, and the japanese government delegation he is leading here this afternoon.

vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed welcome to toshio komoto and his party on their visit to china.

attending the meeting were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, junpei nishimura, leader of the japanese industrial and technical exhibition group, and kaheita okazaki, adviser to the exhibition group and permanent adviser to the japan-china economic association.

present on the occasion were li chiang and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng, wang hsiao-yun and wu shu-tung.

Japanese Industrial and Technical Exhibition
Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

the japanese industrial and technical exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre here this morning.

the exhibition is the first held in china by the japanese government after the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan. it covers a total floor space of 18,000 square metres. on display are machine tools, instruments, metals, tools, power equipment, building and transport machines, chemicals and medicines.

today the national flags of china and japan fluttered over the square in front of the exhibition centre. more than 500 people in the chinese capital and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the opening ceremony.

among them were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association.

present were toshio komoto, minister of international trade and industry of japan, and the japanese government delegation led by him, heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, officials of the japanese embassy here, junpei nishimura, leader of the japanese industrial and technical exhibition group, and kaheita okazaki, adviser to the exhibition group and permanent adviser to the japan-china economic association.

after junpei nishimura declared the exhibition open, the band struck up the national anthems of china and japan.

minister toshio komoto spoke first at the opening ceremony. he said: "the people of my country have strong enthusiasm and aspirations for promoting and developing mutual understanding with the chinese people." he expressed the hope that the exhibition would help deepen the chinese people's understanding of japan and enhance the friendly relations between the japanese and chinese people.

in his speech, wang yao-ting extended warm congratulations on the inauguration of the japanese industrial and technical exhibition. he said: "china-

japan friendship has struck a deeper chord in the hearts of the people. it is the general demand and popular feeling of the chinese and japanese people that they live in friendship from generation to generation. it is our hope that the china-japan peace and friendship treaty will be concluded at an early date on the basis of the joint statement of the two countries so as to further develop the good-neighbourhood and friendship and economic and trade relations between the two countries and continue to enhance the friendship between the two peoples."

wang yao-ting pointed out that along with the development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries, china-japan trade has broad prospects for development on the basis of the principle of equality, mutual benefit and helping supply each other's needs.

he expressed the conviction that the current exhibition would help deepen mutual understanding and enhance the friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

minister li chiang cut the ribbon for the exhibition and then viewed the exhibits in the company of japanese friends.

this evening, ambassador heishiro ogawa and group leader junpei nishimura gave a reception for the opening of the exhibition.

Chinese Table Tennis Coaches' Team Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 18, 1975)

the coaches' team of the chinese table tennis association led by li fu-jung left here for home today after a friendly visit to japan.

it was seen off at the airport by ichiro ogimura, muraoka kyuhei and other japanese friends.

present also were hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

during its stay in japan, the chinese coaches' team attended the first meeting of table tennis coaches to exchange experience in otsu city, shiga prefecture, which was sponsored by the asian table tennis union. it visited plants and schools in kitakyushu and nagoya and made extensive contacts with japanese friends.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice President Receives Chinese Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 18, 1975)

kim dong gyu, vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, today received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the bank of china.

present on the occasion were korean trade bank president pang gi yong and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan.

in the evening, the chinese ambassador gave a reception for the visit of the chinese delegation.

the chinese delegation arrived here on november 4.

Korean People's Army Table Tennis Teams Visit Tsinan

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 18, 1975)

the korean people's army "february 8" men's and women's table tennis teams left here by train today for tientsin at the end of a visit here.

while in tsinan, the korean army table tennis teams had friendly matches with the men's and women's table tennis teams of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army. their good sportsmanship and excellent skill of play were warmly applauded by the spectators.

watching the matches were tseng szu-yu, commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units, hsu lei-chien, leading member of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, and li yu, chairman of the tsinan city revolutionary committee. prior to the matches they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with team leader yu un chul and deputy team leader kim chang jo. they posed for photographs with players of both sides.

the korean players arrived in tsinan from peking on the afternoon of november 13, and they were guests of honour in the evening at a banquet given by fan chao-li, deputy commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units. while in tsinan, they visited factories and the city children's palace and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Luxembourg for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Brussels, Nov. 17, 1975)

the chinese table tennis team led by hsu sen-yuan left luxembourg today for yugoslavia via belgium after concluding its friendly visit to luxembourg, according to a luxembourg report.

during its stay in that country, the chinese team had two friendly matches with the luxembourg national table tennis team in esch-sur-alzette and luxembourg city. among the spectators were rene van den bulcke, president of the chamber of deputies, emile krieps, minister of public health, environment, public functions and armed forces, guy linster, secretary of state of national education, camille polfer, commissioner of sports under the ministry of physical culture, as well as members of the chamber of deputies and government officials. roger quintus, president of the luxembourg table tennis association, and adolphe franck, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association, were also present. the friendly matches were warmly welcomed by the spectators.

on the evening of november 16, the luxembourg table tennis association gave a reception for the chinese team. president bulcke of the chamber of deputies, government officials and friendly personages from various circles were present.

li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to luxembourg, saw the match in luxembourg city and was present at the reception on the evening of november 16.

the chinese team was received by mayor of luxembourg city colette flesh and commissioner camille polfer separately.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Nov. 17, 1975)

didier ratsiraka, president of the supreme council of revolution and head of state and government of madagascar, recently received chinese ambassador tien chih-tung here and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Economic Exhibition Held in Mexican Frontier City

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Nov. 16, 1975)

an 17-day economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china closed today in tijuana, a northern frontier city of mexico.

chinese light industry products, textiles and handicraft were put on display. the attendance was 250,000.

many visitors praised china's achievements in the light industry and handicraft production. one of them said: china is growing stronger every day under the leadership of chairman mao. another visitor commented: through this exhibition one can see the advance of the third world and we are glad at that.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Leader of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Meets and Fetes New Zealand Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and gave a banquet in honour of hamich g. hay, mayor of christchurch, and his wife here today.

present were wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and mao lien-chueh, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present was also brady, counsellor of the new zealand embassy here.

the new zealand friends arrived here today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Pakistan

(NCNA-English Karachi, Nov. 18, 1975)

the delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries led by chiao hsiao-kuang left here today after a two-week friendly visit to pakistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by pyar ali allana, minister of education and cultural affairs of sind provincial government, chu yen, counsellor of the chinese embassy in pakistan, and miao chiu-jui, chinese consul general in karachi.

the chinese delegation arrived from lahore in karachi on november 13 where it called on sind governor begum rana liaquat ali khan and chief minister ghulam mustafa jatoi. it attended a dinner hosted by chief minister jatoi and a reception given by the karachi pakistan-china friendship association. it met noted personages of various circles and laid a wreath at the tomb of jinnah, founder of pakistan.

CHINA AND PERU

China's Basketball Teams End Visit to Peru

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 16, 1975)

the chinese women's basketball team left here for the united states yesterday after a friendly visit to this country, while the men's team, which arrived here together with the women's team, left here one day earlier for trinidad and tobago.

on november 13 and 14, the chinese men's and women's teams played their last matches separately with peru's "field" men's and women's teams. the chinese men's team won by a score of 86:85, and the chinese women's team by 90:69. in an earlier match on the 11th, the "field" men's team, peru's national champaign, had defeated the chinese team 101:85.

during their stay here, the chinese men's and women's basketball teams played altogether ten matches with the peruvian teams. more than 10,000 people watched the matches. the fine skill and good sportsmanship of the players of both countries had won warm applause from the spectators. their matches and joint training sessions also promoted their friendship and mutual understanding.
the national television of peru had televised five of the ten matches.

on november 12, chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu gave a reception for the visit of the chinese basketball teams to this country.

the next day, guillermo toro, chief of peru's national institute of recreation, met with the leading members of the visiting teams.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Continues Tour in Philippines

(NCNA-English Cebu, the Philippines, Nov. 17, 1975)

the chinese kwangchow acrobatic troupe arrived in this capital city of cebu province today to continue its friendly performance tour in the philippines following its appearance in iloilo city.

while in iloilo, the chinese troupe gave two performances on november 15 and 16 to the warm applause of over 15,000 spectators. vice major of iloilo city remy jacomille, provincial commander col. buenaventura casinas and the chinese troupe leader li wei-ying spoke before the performances. all of them expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and philippine peoples will be further promoted through the visit of the acrobatic troupe.

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe arrived in iloilo on november 14 after concluding its visit to quezon city where it gave five performances to a total of more than 100,000 spectators.

Philippine President Receives Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

president ferdinand e. marcos of the philippines today received at the presidential palace the visiting chinese table tennis team with yen hsin as leader and wang chuan-yao as deputy leader and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them, according to a manila report.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy hsiao teh was present on the occasion.

the chinese table tennis team is paying a friendly visit to the philippines at the invitation of the philippine table tennis association.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Polish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met bogumil rychlowski, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the polish people's republic to the people's republic of china, here this morning and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the new polish ambassador arrived in peking on november 16.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Peking Reception for Singapore Badminton Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

the chinese badminton association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the singapore badminton delegation led by lee kin tat.

present on the occasion were li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned, including chi yu-hua, as well as chinese badminton players and coaches.

at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and singapore, hosts and guests toasted the constant increase of sports exchanges between the two countries.

the singapore friends arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Feature: Deep Friendship between Chinese and Somali People

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Nov. 17, 1975)

for fourteen days in succession visitors flocked to the chinese pavilion at the recently concluded mogadishu international fair. they totalled 200,000 and included government officials, workers, peasants, students, pupils and other residents.

twelve previous international exhibitions had been held. this was china's first participation. of the eleven countries participating in the fair, nine are third world countries.

visitors show great interest in the farming products on display in the chinese pavilion, as the somali government attaches great importance to the development of agriculture and a campaign to increase grain production and to bring about a gradual attainment of self-sufficiency is underway. crowds gather round the scale model of tachai, the pace-setter brigade in china's agricultural production. scores of people examine in detail how the chinese people have achieved a succession of good food harvests by cutting off hilltops to make level fields. here a somali ministry of agriculture official remarks that he has heard how people in tachai worked hard and built a new countryside by relying on their own efforts. "somalia," he adds, "has several million hectares of arable land. if we develop that kind of spirit we can eventually produce more grain to realize self-sufficiency."

one of the obstacles to successful farming and animal husbandry in somalia is shortage of water, and pavilion visitors paid much attention to the scale model and photographs showing how chinese people irrigate their land. one visitor, after carefully inspecting a model of a well being sunk, exclaimed, "i see you use machines as well as manpower on the job -- a combination of the simple and the more complicated ways. that's a good idea, one that can also be used in our country." a high-ranking official, carefully inspecting farming tools and machines, observed, "this kind of instrument would be useful to us too, for conditions in our two countries are similar. we cannot rely on big foreign machines to build our country. we shall have to rely chiefly on small machines and tools we can produce ourselves. china's development is a fine example."

the mayor of mogadishu warmly congratulated the director of the chinese pavilion, saying, "the exhibits show the great achievements the chinese people have made by applying their own wisdom, talent and hard

work over the past 26 years. we are happy to see the progress made. your achievements are ours too."

we met a blind man abdi on his second visit to the chinese pavilion. he listens attentively as the chinese guide describes how the face of china has been changed, his sensitive fingers gently feeling the exhibits.

abdul, whose legs were paralyzed, came to the pavilion in his wheel-chair four times. it was 11 p.m. on the last day of the exhibition when he arrived for his fourth visit. he told this correspondent passionately, "i love the chinese pavilion. i love the chinese people. and i respect the great chairman mao."

in the sino-somali friendship section of the chinese pavilion, the national flags of china and somalia hung against the wall on which there was painted this slogan in bright red letters: "long live the friendship between the chinese and somali people". the pictures displayed there demonstrate the development in recent years of the traditional friendly relations between the people of the two countries, the visit of president siad to china in 1972 being a very positive contribution to this friendship. through the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries, chinese engineers and technicians came to work shoulder to shoulder with the somali brothers. a profound friendship was forged between them by learning from each other. one of the photographs in this section showing a chinese and a somali worker closely observing the working of a lathe, gave visitors a deep impression of working together in unity and brotherhood. the scene is a machine repairing workshop during the construction of belet wene-burao highway. in the two years since the beginning of the construction of this 1,000-kilometre road with chinese assistance, more than 1,200 somali workers have mastered some specialized technique. they include the teams of women welders, women rolling machine drivers and women tool repairers. this made a very special impression on the visitors who were very proud to see their own people as expert road builders. a friend from the press told the chinese comrades, "your aid to us is genuine and selfless. our two countries are friendly and both belong to the third world. the third world countries should get united against imperialism."

many visitors congratulated their chinese friends working at the pavilion on their successful exhibition. quite a number of them said in chinese: "very good", "brothers", "how do you do", "good-bye", etc. grasping the hands of a chinese friend closely, a somali worker exclaimed, "somali-shina walalo excl." (meaning somalis and chinese are brothers.)

on november 1, the last day of the exhibition, this correspondent met a university student who had visited china. this was his eighth visit to the chinese pavilion. asked why he was so interested, he replied, "each time i come here is like another visit to china. i love china. long live somalia-china friendship excl."

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1975)

the visiting thai national men's and women's volleyball teams played friendly matches with the peking teams at the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening. both host players and visitors drew warm applause from the more than 10,000 spectators for their good skill and sportsmanship.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, watched the matches. prior to the matches, they met with ppreeda pattanathabutr and anu romyanond, leader and deputy leader of the thai volleyball delegation.

a welcoming ceremony was held before the matches began.

the host teams won both matches 3:0. the men players of both sides combined hard smashes with quick hits. the score in the third set tied five times before the host team took it 15-12.

this evening, thai men volleyballers gave the spectators an exhibition performance of traditional cane ball playing.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Arrives in Los Angeles

(NCNA-English Los Angeles, Nov. 16, 1975)

the 19-member chinese women's basketball team with li shih-hua as leader and wang chia-tung as deputy leader arrived here yesterday for a visit to the united states.

among the 100 welcomers at the airport were thomas bradley, mayor of los angeles; authur h. rosen, president of the national committee on u.s.-china relations; mrs. madry, president of the association for intercollegiate athletics for women; as well as representatives of the u.s.-china people's friendship association, personages of u.s. sports circles and americans of chinese origin.

officials of the chinese liaison office in the u.s.a. also went to los angeles to meet them.

American Professor C.C. Ting feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and gave a dinner here this evening in honour of professor c.c. ting of the massachusetts institute of technology, u.s.a.

among the leading members of departments concerned and scientists present on the occasion were chien san-chiang, chao chung-yao and chu yung-hsing.

earlier, the american professor was guest at a banquet given by yueh tai-heng, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

professor c.c. ting arrived in peking on november 7 to see his relatives and for academic exchanges.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Democratic Yemen Government Trade Delegation
Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1975)

the government trade delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by mahmood saeed madhi, minister of trade and supply, left here for kwangchow by air this evening.

ahmed aidroos fadaq, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen here, left on board the same plane.

it was seen off at the airport by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, chang keng-ho, department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned.

while in peking, the delegation held talks with chinese ministries of foreign trade and economic relations with foreign countries, and had discussions with the people's bank of china and the ministries of commerce and light industry. the guests also took time out to tour the great wall and visit factories.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Poster Exhibition in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 17, 1975)

over 150 posters and new year pictures depicting the political, economic and cultural aspects of chinese life were shown at the exhibition on the poster art of the people's republic of china in zagreb, capital of yugoslavia's republic of croatia.

the exhibition at zagreb's modern art gallery was open from october 23 to november 16.

the chinese posters and new year pictures had been collected by yugoslav artist, ratko janjici-jobo, during his tour of china which covered peking, shanghai, tientsin and kwangchow.

high-ranking officials of the croatian republic and zagreb city and personalities of the cultural circles were among the over 600 people who attended the opening ceremony and visited the exhibition on october 23.

visitors said that the exhibition has helped them understand better the chinese people's revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm in their work in the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chinese Song and Dance Troupe Leaves Yugoslavia for Romania

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 18, 1975)

the liaoning song and dance troupe of china left here for romania this morning after a successful friendly performance tour in yugoslavia.

it was seen off at the railway station by nikola radas, secretary of the cultural and educational association here, and chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng. prior to the departure, each member of the chinese troupe was presented with a bouquet of flowers by yugoslav friends.

during their two-week performance tour, the chinese artists gave nine performances in four yugoslav cities. their performances were warmly welcomed by over 10,000 yugoslav theatre-goers and won wide acclaim from yugoslav papers. t.v. stations in titograd, zagreb and belgrade shot some items of the chinese performance and released them for yugoslav viewers.

yesterday, krsto bulajic, director of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, received pi wen-ting, leader, and liang tse-min, deputy leader, as well as other leading members, of the chinese troupe and had a friendly conversation with them.

on the same day, the chinese ambassador to yugoslavia gave a reception for the performance of the chinese troupe in yugoslavia.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Zaire and Mauritania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1975)

a chinese government delegation led by chou jung-hsin, minister of education, left here by air this evening to attend the national day celebrations of the republic of zaire and the islamic republic of mauritania.

lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, is member of the delegation to zaire and lin chao-nan, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, is member of the delegation to mauritania.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chou hung-pao and li chi, leading members of the ministry of education, and ho kung-kai, chou chueh and yin shang-chih.

also present were zairese ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya.

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* NATIONAL *
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COAL MINING

Take Big Strides in Learning from Tach'ing and Overtaking K'ailuan

- national conference of coal mining team leaders discusses the question of developing production at a high speed

a commentary

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent(s)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 2, 1975)

Under the excellent situation of the ever developing industrial and agricultural production in the whole country, how should the coal front better meet the need for the large-scale development of the whole national economy? In the past few days, 5,000 comrades working on the forefront of mining from all parts of the country gathered in the Capital to discuss together how to organize the broad masses of workers on the coal front into a contingent especially good at fighting, and hence to bring about the development of coal production at a high speed. This is a magnificent gathering very large in scale and seething with enthusiasm. It is a great event in the progress of the development of China's coal industry.

Since the beginning of this year, the mass movement for the coal front to learn from Tach'ing and overtake K'ailuan has been going on with the three directives put forward by Chairman Mao--on studying theory to combat and prevent revisionism, on stability and unity and on boosting the national economy--taken as the key link, and around the thorough implementation of a series of directives from the Party Central Committee. With the ideological and political line correctly oriented and the leading bodies at various levels consolidated and reconstructed, the situation of revolution and production on the coal front is getting better and better.

In the first three quarters of this year, the output of crude coal and dressed coal and the footage of tunneling surpassed targets set in the state plan. The year was also the best one in the fulfillment of coal-mine capital construction in recent years. One very important cause of the increasingly broadening and deepening of this mass movement is that attention has been paid to directing efforts toward capital construction and devoting energy to the improvement of consciousness. The "ten red-banner units" that attended this conference and were recommended as typical examples -- four coal extraction teams, four tunneling teams, one drilling group and one mechanical and electrical equipment protection and transportation team group -- are the outstanding representatives of the coal front in the whole country and are contingents particularly good at fighting. The deeds and experiences of the "ten red-banner units" and other advanced extraction teams have set brilliant examples for the coal front.

Build a Contingent Particularly Good at Fighting

In the article, "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," Chairman Mao fervently praised the strike movement of the K'ailüan and Chiaotso Coal Mines and referred to the coal mine workers and the proletariat of the whole industry as particularly good fighters. After liberation, the broad masses of coal mine workers inherited and carried forward the revolutionary tradition of being particularly good at fighting, and in the three major revolutionary movements energetically fought against the bourgeoisie, revisionism and the vast natural world, thus making tremendous contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

To develop the coal industry at a high speed, it is necessary, in the manner of Tach'ing, to build a contingent of particularly good fighters armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. What kind of extraction team is a team particularly good at fighting? The experiences of the "ten red-banner units" and some other advanced units show that such a fighting team should have a strong core of leadership, a firm and correct political orientation, the labor attitude of mining coal for the revolution, the revolutionary spirit of suffering big hardships and working extra hard, the style of working stringently and meticulously, the attitude of daring to blaze trails and to be original and of paying attention to science, and the ability to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the economic field.

Such a contingent keeps the great goal of communism in mind, adheres to the Party's basic line and is able to stand the test of big storms in the complicated class struggle. In the struggle against the vast natural world, it must be good at taming big floods, gases, shifting sand and geological faults, and show the heroic spirit of overcoming all difficulties. The No. 322 tunneling team of the Kaote Mine at Fuhsin in Liaoning, the No. 4214 tunneling team of the Kuanshan Mine at Pehp'iao in Liaoning, and the No. 7 tunneling team of the 30th Project Site at Huaipeh in Anhwei, are such truly proficient contingents. The No. 54 coal mining team of the Hungshan Mine at Tzupo in Shantung fought for 23 years with extremely thin coal layers of 0.5 to 0.8 meter. They had to lie prostrate when drilling holes, squat down when putting up props and dig out coal lumps on their knees. From year to year, they achieved a high and stable yield and insured safety in production. They

proudly said, "As masters of the mine, we want to do what the masters are expected to do and live as the masters!"

The Party branch is the fighting bastion of a basic-level team. Only a Party branch particularly good at fighting can bring out a team particularly good at fighting. The "ten red-banner units" have become pace-setters in the development of coal production at a high speed because they consistently and untiringly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and properly carry out the revolutionization and reconstruction of their Party branches.

The Party branch of the Wuhsiulun tunneling team of the 27th Site of the Project Commandpost of the Tat'un Coal Mine in Shanghai took the lead in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in taking up productive labor. It actively carried out ideological struggle, accepted supervision from the masses, and really saw to it that it was not physically detached from labor and not mentally detached from the masses. The whole team united as one and fought wherever the Party showed them the way. For 20 years, its members fought everywhere in the six provinces and municipalities south and north of the Yangtze River and did 25,000 kilometers of traveling. None of them ever dropped out of the team. It was an iron team which could not be pulled down or broken up.

The "ten red-banner units" all show the style of hard struggle combined with strictness and meticulousness. The "August 1" mining team of the Ch'iench'iu Mine at Ima in Honan, and the mining team of unyielding integrity of the Yangch'üan No.3 Mine of Shansi put "strictness" above all else and made a practice of observing strictness and meticulousness. They were strict in carrying out the line, and general and specific policies of the Party, strict in defending the Party's principle and strict in observing discipline and rules and regulations, and strict in scientific management. They dared to fight and charge forward and showed a strict scientific attitude. Under extremely difficult conditions of production, nothing was too tough for them, and, through safety in production, they achieved the best level in per-unit output from coal layers of the same kind.

Shifts and teams form the foundation of the grassroots levels. In coal production, operation areas are scattered and mobile. This requires the shifts and teams to fight on their own. Each shift or group is like a prop, and with the props standing firm, the team has a firm foundation to rest on. Therefore, we must pay great attention to strengthening the building of shifts and teams ideologically and organizationally. The leading body of the 2009 drilling group of the 101 Geological Team of the Liaoning Coalfield Geological Prospecting Company constantly rectified its style of work with the door open. The more the style of work was rectified, the higher was the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and the greater the fighting power. The whole team seized every minute of the hour in the race with time and did solid and hard work. In the past six years, it achieved an average annual tunneling footage of over 2,000 meters and became a contingent of pace-setters on the geological front for coal.

To properly build up the basic-level units,what steps should be taken? The comrades present at the meeting are of the view that there must be a practical and feasible program. Only with a proper program can we arouse fighting spirit and inspire morale, give people a sense of direction, and make them fight hard for one goal after another. We must make the coal front bristle with red banners and rows of pace-setters, and organize a mighty revolutionary army devoted to the develpment of the coal industry at a high speed.

Accelerate Progress in the Modernization of the Coal Industry

To develop the coal industry at a high speed, it is necessary to unswervingly follow the road of Tach'ing. Everyone holds that the method is to adhere to the spirit of the Party's general line for building socialism and combine self-reliance with hard struggle. In the period of the 5th Five-Year Plan, we must mainly rely on the old mines to tap their own potentialities, accelerate the building of new pits and transform and develop the small coal mines.

To develop the coal industry at a high speed, it is also necessary to achieve mechanization under the command of revolutionization. With the revolutionary spirit of suffering big hardships and working extra hard added to mechanization, the workers of the coal mine, like tigers with wings, can display their fighting power all the more. From the fact that the Red Banner Mining Team of the Fankuochuang Mine at K'ailüan, had doubled its output for two years in succession, people see what a powerful source of strength the mining workers of China can draw on in building socialism! The secret of this coal mining team which has been able to create such enormous results with the limited strength of man lies in its taking ideological revolutionization as a prod to mechanization, thus giving impetus to the vigorous development of technical reform activities.

To realize mechanization is an ideological revolution. Comrade Ch'en Kuo-hsiang, a squad head of the Red Banner Coal Mining Team of the Fankuochuang Mine talked freely about how in these years they have waged struggle against the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind the others at a snail's pace, the force of old habit and tough natural conditions, and how they used the ideological revolutionization of man to spur mechanization and hence to constantly create new levels and scale new heights. When they first started to make use of machinery, some people affected by the force of habit were unwilling to do so. In the uninterrupted struggle against the old force of habit, people gradually strengthened their confidence in the use of machinery in coal mining.

However, there again appeared a new problem, for some comrades laid hold of only machinery but not the human factor. The Party branch organized people to study Chairman Mao's philosophical thought. It was realized that in the relations between man and machine as man constituted the decisive factor and machine had to be operated by man, we could not just lay hold of machinery with no attention paid to the human factor. Through firmly grasping the ideological revolutionization of man, the sense of responsibility as the master of

the house was strengthened. The masses were aroused to grope for and grasp the laws governing mechanization of coal mining, and operational techniques were constantly raised to create conditions for the normal operation of machinery. People at last laid hold of machinery to create a new productivity of labor for people. The experience of this coal mining team received wide attention and was acclaimed by the delegates.

How to use the ideological revolutionization of man to bring about mechanization, how to more effectively tap the efficiency of machinery, how to popularize and adopt new techniques as far as possible to free the mining workers from heavy manual labor....are problems heatedly debated at the conference.

At present, the level of mechanization is still very low in China's coal industry and the technical installations are still relactively backward. Scientific research work still falls behind the need for the development of production. What is worthy of note is that this matter of great significance to the mechanization of the coal industry has for a long time not been deeply understood and vigorously grasped by many comrades, and as a result, progress has been made at a slow pace.

National labor model of the coal front Comrade Li Jui said: "We must achieve mechanization in our generation, and when we hand over our work, we can no longer just hand over a big iron shovel." This is a remark well made! It reflects the burning desire and strong confidence of the broad masses of coal workers. The "big shovel spirit" for hard struggle is the heirloom of the mining workers, and it must be passed on by the Chinese mining workers from generation to generation. But as a production tool, the big shovel must in the not too long a time be replaced by advanced machinery and equipment. The need to speed up progress in the modernization of the coal industry is not just an important economic question, but also an important political question, and must be put on the agenda as an important matter.

In the mass movement for technical innovation and technical transformation, all are of the opinion that it is necessary to bring into full play two sources of initiative. It is necessary to lay hold of advanced techniques as well as simple techniques. It is necessary to arouse extensively the masses as well as to lay hold of the key problems. It is necessary to bring into play the creative spirit of the masses as well as to pay attention to the role of scientists and technicians. We must display great ambition of and high hopes for capturing the advanced technical bastions and grasping advanced techniques so that we can fundamentally change the features of production, but we can never neglect work for popularizing simple techniques and simple machines.

Some comrades aptly said, "We must work with our own hands and follow the road of hard struggle. If we just wait, rely on others, make requests and become self-seekers, then the 'tapping of potentialities' is out of question." In recent years, the K'ailüan Coal Mine drew on a small amount of state investment and relied on the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and engineers and technicians to introduce over 5,200 technical innovations. In terms of coal output, they have made one K'ailüan play the role of two. This is an outstanding typical example.

This conference has also set forth a goal in the struggle for the modernization of the coal industry in the next ten years: in the first step, to basically achieve mechanization in general in the key coal mines and to popularize comprehensive mechanization selectively by 1980; and in the second step to basically achieve comprehensive mechanization in the key coal mines and also to raise to a greater extent the level of mechanization in other coal mines by 1985. This is to say that we will achieve the mechanization of the coal industry within ten years. This is a glorious and arduous task that calls for our taking big strides forward.

Concentrate All Forces on Serving the First Line of Mining

The first line of mining is the main battlefield for coal production. If we really and not spuriously want to develop coal production at a high speed, then we must strengthen the first line of mining and concentrate all manpower, material and financial resources on serving the first line of mining.

The Ima Mining Bureau of Honan pays particular attention to the proper handling of labor management work. It gives prominence to the key sector in the use of labor, and constantly strengthen the first line in order to provide the first line with a full complement of workers to enable the second line to work meticulously. Since 1970, the old pits of this mine have taken on a total of over 1,100 additional workers. All of them work in the pits and 80 percent of them are used to strengthen the first line of mining. At present, the workers down in the pits account for 58.6 percent of the total number of staff members and workers, and the extraction workers accounted for 74 percent of the workers down in the pits. Because political and ideological work is carried out meticulously and labor is rationally arranged at the work face, the role of every extraction worker is brought into full play. This is one of the important reasons why the Ima Mine is able to maintain its stable and high yield and register a sustained rise in output.

The relations between the first line of mining and the rear service auxiliary department are in the final analysis the relations between one person and another in the relations of production. The proper handling of this kind of relations can give impetus to production, otherwise production would be hampered. The mechanical and electrical equipment protection and transportation team of the Hsiehi Mine of the Huainan Mining Bureau of Anhwei, one of the "ten red-banner units," educated people with communist thinking to foster the idea of unity and cooperation in wholeheartedly serving the first line. This pace-setting team brought services to the door round the year. It never turned down any request for help and doggedly kept maintenance work ahead of mining work. Prior to the start of a shift, its members first went down the pit to test the operation of equipment before coal was extracted. In the middle of a shift, they availed themselves of every break in operation before a detonation was set off at the work face to check and service the equipment. At the end of a shift, they rushed in to check the equipment before the shift was relieved so as to create conditions for the next shift to extract coal. For many years, they took the initiative to introduce technical innovations for the first line of mining and thought of ways and means to eliminate hidden troubles in production. They were praised by the mining workers.

In order to face the first line of mining, it is necessary to concentrate manpower, and material and financial resources on the first line. In a word, it is necessary to concentrate the main force to fight a battle of annihilation. The facts show that whenever this is done, coal is produced at a high speed. We are delighted to note that in these years, many leading cadres and surface workers went deep into the midst of the first line to join the extraction workers in fighting. The leading cadres of many mines said, "We do not want to be armchair commanders and do not rely on the telephone to ask for coal." The leading cadres at all levels insisted on going down to the pits to do labor and foster profound proletarian affection with the workers. They really "had in mind what the mining workers had in mind and considered as urgent what the mining workers considered as urgent." The surface workers of the K'ailuan Mine suggested of their own accord: "One man should do the work of two so that one man can be released for the first line." Thus, work to serve those in the pits was carried out more thoroughly and meticulously. The comrades of the commercial departments of many localities brought their goods to the first line of mining, and some workers' dependents brought water to the pitheads to help the battle. The workers in the pits were so moved that they said, "We must produce several more tons of coal!"

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This national conference of coal mining team leaders is attended by many people. It is seething with enthusiasm and is full of combat heroism. We firmly believe that this gathering of the fighters, strongest in practical experience from the grassroots levels will be a source of tremendous spiritual and material strength and will open up broad prospects for the development of coal production at a high speed.

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POPULAR SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINES

Popularize Scientific Knowledge and Propagate Materialist Dialectics

- a short discussion of the editorial work of the magazine Fossil

by

Chang Feng (张锋)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 14, 1975)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Since the first issue of the magazine Fossil was published in 1973, six issues of it have come off the press. By means of the topic of "fossil," it has propagated dialectical materialism and historical materialism in a popular and figurative manner welcomed by the readers. Because of this, this paper has specially invited Comrade Chang Feng, the editor of Fossil magazine to write this article and discuss his insights in the editing of this magazine.

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The popular scientific magazine Fossil made its debut during the great proletarian cultural revolution. By means of popularizing knowledge in the fields of paleontology and paleoanthropology, it has propagated dialectical materialism and historical materialism to the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in a popular and easily understood language, and is welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the ancient strata, people frequently can discover remains and relics of ancient biological life and fossils of human skeletons. People often analogize these geological layers to the overlapping pages of the historical records of the world, and the fossils as the special language used in this volume of historical records. Studying these fossils to understand the history of biological life and mankind will enable the people to be educated in dialectical materialism and historical materialism and to expose and criticize idealism and metaphysics.

Engels pointed out: "In the final analysis all things in the world of nature are dialectical and not metaphysical occurrences." This is a basic viewpoint of dialectical materialism. The magazine Fossil has used many living and concrete facts to explain this point. The article "About Fossils in the Region of Mount Chumulangma /Mount Everest/" shows by means of the analysis of the fossils of fishes and dinosaurs discovered in the region of Mount Chumulangma that this was a vast ancient Himalayan sea more than a hundred million years ago. From the presence of the fossils of fresh-water mollusca in oceanic shale of more than 70,000,000 years ago in the continental shale

north of the region of Mount Chumulangma we can deduce that numerous changes had been wrought there by the inrush and retreat of the sea. Only 12,000,000 to 25,000,000 years ago, it rose up from the sea far above the ancient Ural Mountains to become the highest peak in the world. The article uses these facts on the one hand to introduce scientific knowledge to the readers, and at the same time, to explain that all things in this world have their history of emergence and development, and are forever restless, and that the concept of standstill, the metaphysical concept, and the concept of "Heaven changeth not and likewise the 'Tao' changeth not" propagated by the disciples of Confucius and Mencius are entirely groundless. The magazine Fossil has also shown by means of popularizing the knowledge of paleoanthropology and the evolution of ape to Man that the emergence and development of human society is the inevitable result of the development of contradictions within the world of nature, and the great truth that labor makes mankind. This is a telling criticism of the reactionary fallacy that "God makes man" as propagated by the exploiting classes.

In class society natural science is closely linked up with class struggle. Talking nonsense, Confucius described the bone of an animal the size of a cart as a human bone, so as to proclaim his "knowledge of the mandate of Heaven" in a desperate attempt to uphold the feudal system. Chu Hsi used the fossilized shells of shellfish to make a fuss about and publicize the "theory of catastrophe" so as to serve the feudal landlord class. By means of scientific data, the magazine Fossil relentlessly exposes and criticizes these reactionaries who so vigorously created reactionary public opinions for the old system so as to educate the readers politically and ideologically, and hence to achieve the aim of serving the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The magazine Fossil also uses a large number of factual examples to show that natural science is always dominated by a given philosphy, and any contempt for dialectics is bound to be punished. Because Cuvier, a French paleontologist and "authority" of comparative anatomy of the 19th century, took the stand of the reactionary ruling class, when he had before him a huge pile of fossils, he not only could not arrive at the theory of biological evolution, but actually used them to propagate the "theory of catastrophe" thus falling into the quagmire of idealism. There have been countless examples of this kind in the history of science.

The magazine Fossil has broken away from the past practice of paleontology magazines to rest content with the description of materials but to slight pondering over theory, and has paid attention to linking things of ideological nature with things of scientific nature. Because of this, although it still has shortcomings of this or that kind and is still at the exploratory stage in many aspects, the basic orientation of this magazine has been warmly affirmed by the broad masses of readers. One reader has written to say that this magazine "has done the most fundamental thing of using the evolution of the natural world to publicize to us dialectical materialism and historical materialism in a lively, figurative and concrete manner. It is a good teaching material for conducting education in the ideological and political line and carrying out more properly the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

Over the past few years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through the joint efforts of the broad masses of readers and writers, the magazine Fossil has scored certain success in popularizing scientific knowledge and propagating dialectical materialism and historical materialism for serving the three great revolutionary movements. However, it is still a very tender sapling in the garden of science, and is very young and immature. It is our wish that under the solicitude of the Party and the people, the magazine Fossil will be able to throw itself into the torrents of the times and truly develop into a strong battlefront for propagating dialectical materialism and historical materialism and for combating and guarding against revisionism.

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Popularize Tachai-Type Counties

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial* -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 21, 1975)

Under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture has successfully closed. The conference has summed up and exchanged experience, put forward the call for the mobilization of the whole Party in vigorously promoting agriculture and popularizing Tachai-type counties, and set the seal on achieving farm mechanization in the main by 1980. This conference will exercise far-reaching influence over the acceleration of the rate of development of China's agriculture, the greater development of the national economy and the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Learning from Tachai in agriculture" is a great call put forward by Chairman Mao in 1964. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially since the Agricultural Conference of North China in 1970, the vigorous development of the mass movement for learning from Tachai has led not only to the spread of Tachai-type communes and brigades to all parts of the country and also to the emergence of over 300 advanced counties in learning from Tachai. The rural people's communes are stronger, there have been bumper harvests in agricultural production for many years in succession, the number of provinces, municipalities and counties with their per-mow grain and cotton output surpassing the targets set in the "National Program for Agricultural Develpment" has kept on increasing, and we have started to head away from the situation of having to transport grain from the south to the north. In terms of grain and most farm produce and by-products, China has in the main been able to meet the needs of the country and the people, and the 800 million people are properly fed and clothed. The countryside is thriving, and China's socialist agriculture has bright prospects. Even our enemy cannot deny this.

At present, our country is in an important period of historical development. Beginning next year, we will embark on the 5th Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy. The coming five years are of cardinal importance to our country. We must build up an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial system and national economic system and get prepared against the danger of a new world war. To turn more counties into Tachai-type counties like Hsiyang county within this period is of great importance to achieving the great plan mapped out for us by Chairman Mao for developing the national economy and implementing the strategic policy, "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." With a strong socialist

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* A summary of this editorial was released by NCNA-English on October 20, 1975 and carried in SPRCP No. 5967. This is the full text of the editorial. - SPRCP Ed.

position in the countryside and a stable agricultural foundation, our country can better weather storms and stress and will remain invincible.

The county Party committee is the key to the building of Tachai-type counties. The county Party committee is not only the leadership organ but also an executive organ. With a good leading body in the Party committee, we can firmly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, set in motion the communes and brigades, and make the mass movement to learn from Tachai reach every nook and corner. Every county Party committee must clearly recognize the situation and see the new important stage reached in the development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. It must strengthen its own revolutionization and reconstruction, and shoulder the glorious and arduous task of building up Tachai-type counties.

Like Tachai and Hsiyang, we must conduct in depth education in the Party's basic line. To follow the socialist road or the capitalist road is at all times the principal contradiction of the countryside in the socialist period of history. We must "continuously instill into the peasant masses socialist ideas and criticize capitalist tendencies." The comrades of Tachai have aptly said: "Without blocking the capitalist road, we can't take the first step toward socialism." We must recognize the experience of Tachai from the plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Like them, we must persist in using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to educate the peasants, cling to the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and strengthen all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the political, economic, ideological, cultural and other fields. This experience of Tachai is fundamental in nature. If we don't learn this and don't dare to criticize revisionism and capitalism and to struggle, it is not possible to build Tachai-type counties. To conduct education in the Party's basic line, we must strictly distinguish between two types of contradictions of different nature, carry out the various proletarian policies of the Party, unite over 95 percent of the cadres and the people, and hit at the disruptive activities of a handful of class enemies.

Like Tachai and Hsiyang, we must carry forward the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion, and go all out in building socialism. Learning from Tachai is a profound socialist revolution as well as a great earth-shaking struggle. This great struggle cannot be carried out without drive or with very little drive. Chairman Mao has formulated for us the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results." Whether or not there is drive or enough drive is also a question of the awareness of the line. Some comrades "clamored for going all out every year but they were afraid of the sweat of it." In their places, the mountains and rivers were what they used to be year after year. Some other comrades rested content with "making not much contribution year after year." In their places, grain output made no progress or showed a low rate of growth. Without changing this state of mind, it is also not possible to build Tachai-type counties.

Like Tachai and Hsiyang, we must carry out active ideological struggle with the leading body and constantly rectify the style of work. We must in conjunction with the realities of our county seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, make comparisons with the criteria of Tachai county, criticize revisionism and capitalism, transform the world outlook

of a coward or sluggard, overcome the erroneous ideas of arrogance and self-complacency and following the beaten track, expose contradictions and look for gaps. We must keep checking: Have we seriously criticized revisionism and capitalism? Have we really embraced great ambition and high hopes for building socialism? Has the leadership really achieved the aim of going deep into the midst of basic levels and taking the lead in revolution and in doing labor? In short, has the question of sincerely or falsely learning from Tachai been really solved? With the style of work properly rectified and the ideological and political line correctly oriented, there is hope in building Tachai-type counties.

To learn from Tachai in agriculture and to popularize Tachai-type counties is a great revolutionary mass movement for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialist agriculture. The comrades of the whole Party and the people of the whole country must show concern for and support this movement. All provincial, municipal and autonomous regional Party committees must further foster the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation, truly give first place to agriculture and strengthen their effective leadership over the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The more industrially developed an area is the greater the need to keep a proper grip on agriculture. This question has not been solved by all provinces. The leadership of the provincial Party committee or prefectural Party committee plays a decisive role in whether or not a province or a prefecture can popularize as fast as possible Tachai-type counties. All provinces and prefectures must have an overall program for popularizing Tachai-type counties and accelerating the pace of agricultural development and must also map out practical and effective measures. Regarding those counties which have for a long time been in a backward state we must feel out their conditions and solve their problems one by one. As to the advanced counties, we must also help them look for gaps, adhere to the socialist orientation and keep on advancing along the road of learning from Tachai.

The situation is excellent and pressing. Comrades of the whole Party, the whole body of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members, state farm workers and educated young people sent to the mountains and countryside, and the comrades of all trades and callings in the whole country, let us seriously carry out Chairman Mao's three directives on the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism, on stability and unity, and on boosting the national economy, vigorously take up agriculture and make new contributions toward the popularization of Tachai-type counties!

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Hsiyang Farmers Determined to Win New Victories

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 19, 1975)

the 200,000 people of hsiyang county, shansi province, where the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, is situated, are now immersed in a new movement of study and application of the decisions of the recent learn-from-tachai conference.

hsiyang county is one of the country's over 300 advanced units in the development of china's agriculture. it increased its total grain output threefold from 1967 to 1971 and went on to win good harvests in the following three years of drought. the opening session of the national conference on learning from tachai took place in hsiyang and it inspired the local cadres and masses to make new contributions to china's agriculture. the county leadership carried the message of the conference to every corner of the county, namely, to build tachai-type counties throughout the country and achieve mechanization of agriculture in the main by 1980.

"in this new revolutionary nation-wide upsurge, we are determined to display the tachai peasants' revolutionary spirit of never resting content with past achievements and always striding forward," said wang kuei-hsiang, secretary of the party committee of the yenchuang commune which has increased its grain output almost six times within the last nine years. "we shall not rest on our laurels and will continue to improve our farming, irrespective of any difficulty or hardship, so as to win still better harvests in the coming years," he added.

hsiyang county and each of its people's communes and production brigades are now making long-term plans for developing both revolution and construction, and great leap-forward plans for 1976, including arrangements for the transformation of rivers and mountains, starting in the coming winter and spring. at the same time, hsiyang people, with unprecedented revolutionary enthusiasm and vigour, are busy with autumn harvesting and sowing as well as immediate farmland improvement projects. large numbers of leading cadres of various levels are working alongside the rank and file in the fields and on work sites. more manpower has been devoted to farmland improvement, which is going ahead faster this year compared with the same period in previous years.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

200,000 Educated Young People Settle in Szechwan Countryside

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 20, 1975)

more than 200,000 young graduates from city middle schools in south west china's szechwan province this year have settled in the countryside to integrate with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

this is the largest number of educated young people to go to the countryside in szechwan than in any previous year. they have shown a keen desire to do their share in the revolutionary movement to learn from tachai in agriculture.

through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, people have come to see clearly the importance of settling urban educated young people to work in the rural areas. it is one of the fundamental measures for speeding up the modernization of the socialist agriculture. it is a cardinal issue in narrowing the gap between worker and peasant, between town and country, and between mental and manual labour, as well as a way of opposing and preventing revisionism and training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. many cadres of local party organizations and army units have taken the lead in sending their children to the villages. veteran workers are also eager for their sons and daughters to go and help build up the countryside.

party organizations in the schools take this task as one of the most important in the revolution in education. they teach the students the significance of this revolutionary undertaking and have added relevant subjects such as land cultivation to their curricula. the yungchuan county middle school organized joint study by 500 graduating students and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, repudiation of liu shao-chi and lin piao's revisionist lines and the doctrines of confucius and mencius. this helped raise the students' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. with a high sense of honour in becoming farm workers of a new type, the school leavers left for the rural areas in high spirits and pitched into the work of developing socialist agriculture alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants.

rural cadres and peasants in the province warmly welcome these educated young people in their midst. they handle the problem of settling them and

training them as successors to the proletarian revolution as an integral part of the movement to learn from tachai. inspired by the bright prospects for the whole country, the young people plunged into the movement soon after arriving in the villages and are carrying on their work with determination and enthusiasm.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Cadre Take Lead in Construction in Central China County

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 19, 1975)

the leading cadres of a mountainous county in central china's honan province have been widely praised for the forward role they are playing in socialist construction.

ever since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, all leading members of the huihsien county committee of the communist party have regularly participated in collective productive labour. with them in the lead, the local masses have worked hard to turn this notoriously backward mountain area into a prosperous and advanced county.

this year, they achieved a good harvest despite a long dry spell. the output of summer-harvested wheat alone surpassed by more than a half the county's total grain yield for the whole of 1965. in 1974, also a drought year, the average per-hectare output of grain was 2.4 times that of 1965.

the county now presents a thriving scene. tract after tract of terraced fields have replaced the former small plots scattered on the slopes, increasing the total amount of contour terraces to 20,000 hectares. well over 1,300 hectares of fertile cropland have been created on a 20-kilometre-long rock-strewn valley. the newly-built 30 small and medium-sized reservoirs with the water retention walls and canals that wind through and around the mountains form an extensive irrigation network. stone bridges span the gullies and 370 kilometres of motor roads have been opened to traffic. the once barren mountains are covered with vegetation.

situated on the taihang mountains, huihsien was an old base area during the revolutionary war period. after liberation, the people of the county started work

on socialist construction. but progress was slow due to interference and sabotage arising from liu shao-chi's revisionist line.

in the cultural revolution, the cadres and masses of the county criticized this revisionist line and were fired with the aspiration to re-make nature and build up a new socialist mountain area. in the winter of 1967, leading cadres of the county party committee made their way through heavy snow to cross the mountain ridges and study in the villages. while working alongside commune members in the fields, they sought the opinions of the masses on how to transform the backwardness of the locality. secretary of the county party committee cheng yung-ho, formerly a hired farmhand, and other leading cadres had fought as guerrillas in the taihang mountains against the enemy before liberation. when they went among the masses to take part in ordinary labour, word was passed from one village to another. "the eighth route army guerrilla fighters have come back to us," the peasants said with elation.

after extensive investigation, the county party committee mapped up a comprehensive plan to transform the mountains, streams, forests, fields and roads of the county. simplifying its own administrative structure, it sent large numbers of cadres to work in grassroots units. those remaining in the offices spent two-thirds of every year in making investigations and taking part in physical labour. many meetings were held in the villages and at construction sites. county leaders were to be seen working side by side with the masses everywhere — on steep cliffs, blasting out the rock with explosives, and carrying in earth to create cropland on the rock-strewn gorges.

the farmland capital construction projects called for a vast amount of cut stone but a shortage of masons was slowing down the building work. secretary cheng yung-ho, with other county party committee members, turned up at the construction sites. "we are here to do whatever the revolution needs," he announced, "now let's learn to do masonry." a special class to train cadres was set up with veteran masons as teachers. after 20 days of hard study and practice, the cadres mastered the technique of quarrying stone.

as this news spread, the masses were inspired anew. the number of masons in the county grew from 3,000 to 40,000 in a short space of time. a number of young girls volunteered for quarry work as well and took their place among the masons.

leading cadres made it their habit to turn up wherever conditions were most difficult and the need greatest. cheng yung-ho and two other county party committee secretaries braved snowstorms on many occasions to cart

cement to construction sites and coal to peasants working and living deep in the mountains. with a rope round his waist, deputy secretary of the county party committee chang ming-hsin climbed precipices to work with the peasants wielding hammers and chisels to build new roads. in the movement to deep-plough the farmland, cadres matched the commune members in the amount of work done every day.

when the county party committee decided to transform an over 7,000-hectare stretch of rocky river-bed into cropland, cadres at the county and commune levels pitched a camp there with thousands of commune members. swinging picks and shovels, they quarried stone, built embankments and ditches, planted trees and laid down layers of new soil to create 1,000 hectares of cropland. row after row of new stone houses have now been erected on the former wasteland.

in building a road over the mountains, members of the county communications department held differing opinions on how the project should be tackled. some favoured cutting it through the mountains so that commune member could use it for their pushcarts. others argued that the road should wind around the mountains to save manpower and material. leaders of the county party committee did not hurry the decision. instead, they led a group of cadres and technicians on a trek deep into the mountains to investigate the problems involved. they trudged up steep hills, helped the peasants by carrying loads with shoulder poles to personally experience the difficulties of travel on the mountain slopes. after soliciting opinions among the masses, they reached unanimous agreement on building the road by cutting through the mountains. then the masses were mobilized to dig a 1,000-metre-long tunnel which facilitated the construction of the road.

seeing the day to day transformation of the former backward areas, commune members in huihsien county have affectionately dubbed the cadres "our good leaders in building up a new socialist mountain area."

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

North China City Speeds Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 20, 1975)

In tientsin, north china's major industrial city, a large number of state-financed key projects were built and put into operation in record time over the past two years.

In the 1973-1974 period, new generating capacity added in tientsin was 60 percent over that in 1972 and new crude oil production capacity at the takang oilfield 90 percent.

The amount of work done in the first eight months in the building of a big power plant exceeded that planned for the whole 1975.

Since it began to supply gas on january 1974, the takang oilfield has delivered 160 million cubic metres of natural gas to the city proper as fuel for industrial and home use at a saving of 320,000 tons of coal.

In the period, newly-built railways, highways and harbour facilities were put into use. Last year, the tangku new harbour added eight berths that can accommodate ships up to 10,000 tons deadweight and new cargo-handling capacity equal to the total handled in the past 23 years since liberation. The 1975 task for the expansion of the harbour was completed in the first three quarters of the year.

New houses, schools and shops were also built and put into use.

As a developing country china has to rapidly build up many key projects to advance industrialization. In tientsin alone, more than 1,000 projects are undertaken every year. The rational planning of existing manpower, equipment and funds for building more projects in faster, better and more economical way is a big task. Tientsin municipality, like other cities in china, follows chairman mao's principle " concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one." That is to say priority is given to key projects one by one so that each can be put into operation quickly. When one is completed and begins production, the main effort is shifted to the next project in the plan. This speeds up construction work and allows more flexibility in capital investment.

The amount of work done in the city's capital construction in 1973 was 48 percent more than in 1972, that in 1974, 25 percent more than in the previous year. In 1975, the amount of work completed in the first six months was at an all-time high compared with any corresponding period since liberation.

the headquarters of the personnel from building and designing units are set up on the construction sites under the unified leadership of local communist party organizations. leading members are on the construction sites every day to make investigations, take part in physical labour alongside the builders and help solve problems on-the-spot. this ensures that work maintains a fast pace without unnecessary interruptions.

mass socialist coordination is one of the important ways tientsin uses to step up capital construction. for instance, the first stage in building the tientsin general petro-chemical works was finished in less than a year and a half, six months ahead of schedule. in the course of construction, the state sent in from other provinces and cities more than 1,000 tons of special heavy equipment needed in putting up the works. thanks to the concerted efforts of 48 local units the equipment was transported to the construction site in three days and three nights although this required the widening of some roads, reinforcement of bridges and the coordinated dispatch of heavy-duty trucks and hoisting machinery to the construction site.

INFRARED TECHNOLOGY

Infrared Technology in Extensive Use in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1975)

shanghai is applying infrared technology to good effect in the metallurgical, power, textile, machine-building and chemical industries and in transport, grain storage, environmental protection and physiological medicine.

more than 120 items on display at a recent exhibition held under the auspices of the shanghai scientific and technological experience exchange centre show the general results of research and application in this field.

infrared detectors of axle heat of rolling-stock have been installed on both sides of the rail lines at principal stations under the shanghai railway bureau to ensure traffic safety and reduce railwaymen's labour intensity. the detectors automatically record the radiation power and temperature of each axlebox when a train passes by. previously the work was done by hand.

infrared instruments are being used in the power industry for measuring the temperature of connections in high-voltage power equipment and on high tension transmission lines. this makes it possible to detect any abnormal rise in the temperature of such connections and deal with it promptly to ensure safety in power supply.

infrared technology is also used in gas analysis, spectrum analysis, laser receiving and radiometry, drying, non-destructive flaw detection, automatic control and dark room operation and in remote sensing instruments.

many factories, research institutes and granaries in shanghai are using infrared gas analyzers. some chemical fertilizer plants have automated their production with the aid of infrared technology. infrared drying technique is in wide use in the manufacture of bicycles, sewing machines, paper, glass, enamel ware and electric cable and wire and in timber and food processing. many types of airborne infrared remote sensing instruments have been used to detect forest fire and thermal pollution and explore for underground hot water.

workers, cadres and scientists and technicians have made great efforts to disseminate scientific and technical information on infrared rays. the shanghai municipal scientific and technological experience exchange centre has sponsored exhibitions, picture galleries, lectures and meetings to exchange experience and run study classes to this purpose.

PHOSPHORIC ORE

Large Amount of Phosphoric Ore Reserves in East China Province

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 19, 1975)

phosphoric ore in great quantity has been found in 173 places in east china's shantung province since august last year. in 23 localities it is already being exploited for agricultural use.

to speed up agricultural development great efforts are being made to expand chemical fertilizer production while continuing to increase the supply of organic manure. over 110 big and small chemical fertilizer plants have gone up throughout the province since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

good results have been achieved by sending geological prospecting teams to various parts of the province and by mobilizing the people to report outcroppings.

by running training courses, the geological prospecting teams selected and trained more than 200 activists in prospecting and laboratory work from among the peasants and rural cadres of six counties. since last april, they have collected 81,430 samples of phosphoric ore in the counties. phosphoric ore mining centres and dressing plants have already been set up in two of the six counties and preparatory work for such centres is now under way in the four other counties.

in jungcheng county, a prospecting team made up of leading cadres, school graduates and geologists completed a 450-square-kilometre primary survey in less than two months and verified the existence of ore deposits in ten places. the county has now set up two phosphoric ore dressing plants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

President Boumediene Receives Chinese Minister

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 19, 1975)

houari boumediene, president of the council of revolution of algeria and chairman of the council of ministers, this morning received liu hsiang-ping, head of the chinese public health delegation and minister of public health, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with her.

present on the occasion were algerian minister of health omar boudjellab and chinese ambassador chou po-ping.

Chinese Public Health Delegation Leaves Algiers for France

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 19, 1975)

the chinese public health delegation led by minister of public health liu hsiang-ping left here for france this evening at the end of a friendly visit to algeria.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were algerian minister of health omar boudjellab and other high officials of the ministry.

chinese ambassador to algeria chou po-ping and representatives of the chinese medical team were also present.

yesterday evening, the chinese ambassador gave a dinner for the visit of the delegation. guests at the dinner included minister omar boudjellab, counsel of the presidency hadj yala, secretary general of the health ministry djelloul nemiche and other high-ranking algerian officials as well as medical workers. ministers liu hsiang-ping and boudjellab made speeches at the dinner which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

during its stay in the country, the chinese delegation toured algiers, medea, blida, guelma and constantine. it visited hospitals, a biological institute, a pharmaceutical factory, a motor and tractor plant, constantine university, museums, tourist centres and places of historical interest. wherever it went, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome by local officials, people and medical workers.

the delegation also attended a film soiree given by minister boudjellab and saw a documentary film depicting the algerian people's heroic struggle in the war for national liberation.

during the visit, the chinese delegation met with algerian medical workers to exchange experience with them in a cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Railway Transportation Mission
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

the canadian railway transportation mission led by frank spink left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the mission arrived in peking on october 28 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of railways. su chieh, vice-minister of railways, met all members of the mission in peking. while in china, the canadian friends visited peking, tientsin, talien, changchun, nanking, shanghai and hangchow where they inspected railway enterprises, toured places of historical interest and scenic spots and had technical discussions with chinese railway transportation workers.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of
Diplomatic Relations between China and
State of Comoros

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

the "people's daily" greets editorially today the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the state of comoros. the editorial reads:

the government of the people's republic of china and the national executive council of the state of comoros have decided, through friendly consultations, to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. this reflects the common aspirations of the peoples of the two countries and is in conformity with their common interests. the chinese people extend their whole-hearted congratulations.

the state of comoros, known as "fragrance islands", is a beautiful and rich country on the east coast of africa. having a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism, its people carried out a protracted struggle against colonialism and for national independence and liberation, and finally proclaimed independence on july 6, 1975 with the support and sympathy of the african people, the organization of african unity and people of the whole world. since independence, the comorian people have persisted in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence and territorial integrity, and have won widespread international support and acclamation.

we have always maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that the five principles of peaceful coexistence should be the guiding principles in relations between states. we resolutely oppose superpower hegemonism and power politics, and the big bullying the small and the strong domineering over the weak. we have maintained that friendly relations and cooperation between states with different social systems should be further developed on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

the united struggle of the african countries and people to win and safeguard national independence and oppose racism, colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is developing vigorously with the support of oau. the rank of independent african countries is growing. no matter how the imperialists and social-imperialists may resort to sabotage and create disturbances, they cannot in the long run stem the advance of the african people. the cause of the african people's united struggle against hegemonism will certainly win new victory.

both china and comoros are developing countries belonging to the third world. the two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and comoros has opened a wide prospect for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. the chinese people, as always, will stand with the people of comoros and all africa, fighting in unity and advancing together. may the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries be constantly developed and the friendship between the two peoples grow from day to day.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of france, his wife and his party arrived in peking by air this afternoon.

foreign minister jean sauvagnargues has come to pay a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

minister sauvagnargues' party includes directors and officials of departments concerned of the french ministry of foreign affairs.

minister sauvagnargues and his party were greeted at the airport, which flew the national flags of china and france, by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, deputy departmental directors of the ministry of foreign affairs hsu wei-chin, chang han-chih, yen hung-liang and fu shun-ho, and chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

present were french ambassador to china claude arnaud and his wife, as well as diplomatic officials of the french embassy here.

also present were diplomatic envoys to china from a number of other countries.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes French Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave banquet in honour of jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of france, his wife and his party here this evening.

addressing the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, minister chiao kuan-hua noted that, thanks to the joint efforts of the governments of china and france, the relations between the two countries have been developing constantly. he said: "our social systems are different, but the rapports between our two countries are established on a common basis. china and france, firmly attached to their independence, do not permit others to issue orders to them. neither of our two sides seeks to impose its position on the other,

still less to resort to force or the threat of force against the other. although our views and positions on certain problems are different, we have nevertheless a number of common points concerning those international problems of major importance. therefore, we are justified in believing that, with continued efforts on both sides, sino-french relations have broad prospects in the future."

the chinese foreign minister continued: "the present international situation is marked by great disorder under heaven and not by tranquillity on earth; the factors of war are growing palpably. this is an objective reality which no phraseology of 'detente' can gloss over and which no one can evade. this situation manifests itself with still greater acuteness especially in europe. the so-called conference on european security and cooperation has come to an end, but has it brought a change to this fundamental conjuncture? and has the danger of war diminished a little? we hold that the danger of war exists independently of one or two conferences and this or that agreement on paper; it is decided by the social systems of the superpowers. today we are faced with the reality that the two superpowers are not relaxing but intensifying their contention. they are contending in all parts of the world with europe as the focus of this contention. to seek hegemony, they have, under cover of 'disarmament', hurled themselves into a race for armaments, each trying to outdo the other. that superpower which chants peace most vigorously, in particular, is most ambitious and eyeing around fiercely. it is developing with redoubled zeal not only nuclear weapons but also conventional weapons to such an extent that they far exceed its defence needs, thus seriously threatening the security of the people in europe. from the middle and near east, the side wing of europe, to the south flank of europe, from the nordic seas to the mediterranean, is there so much as a shadow of 'detente'? on the contrary, what we see in europe is a state of ever more intense military confrontation."

he said: "we always hold that in face of the menace of superpower expansionism, the people of the world, including those of europe, should redouble their vigilance and make sufficient estimates and effective preparations for the sudden changes of the situation and not place their hopes on fabulous hypotheses. otherwise, it will be dangerous. as it is often said, one cannot cope with any eventuality unless one is prepared, and tolerance only serves to foster the evil. this is the painful lesson given by the history of the second world war and it is of great practical significance for us today."

the chinese foreign minister continued: "the law of the development of things tells us that any force that attempts to go against the wheel of history will inevitably turn into its opposite. the hegemonists, hostile to the people of the world, are indulging themselves in intervention, subversion and expansion everywhere. here lie the factors of their ineluctable defeat. consequently, they are

feeble by nature. they maltreat the weak and fear the strong. they humiliate whoever is weak. the more evils they commit, the more thoroughly they will unmask themselves and the stronger will become the resistance of the people throughout the world. the historical trend is irresistible and it is the milliards of people the world over who decide the destiny of the world, and not the one or two superpowers. the people of the world are sure to make the international situation develop to their advantage, so long as they close their ranks and dare to struggle. the future of the world is bright."

he said: "at present, the people of west europe are seeing more and more clearly where the menace of war hovering over the world and europe comes from. they are raising their voice incessantly for unity and growing strength and for safeguarding their security. we have always supported the various countries of west europe for unity against hegemonism. we hold that the development of this trend is not only in the interests of the people of west europe but also in conformity with the need of history." "we are convinced that the difficulties in the way of the unity of west europe can be surmounted provided there is a clear understanding of the stark reality and a clear common objective." he said that so long as the various west european countries "put their policies and actions mainly on their own strength and rely on the joint efforts of the daily awakening west european people, they will remain invincible in case of an eventuality."

in his speech, foreign minister jean sauvagnargues said that france and china have cordial and warm relations, and, at the same time many other things in common. "first of all, you, like us, take the world seriously. we are serious because it is menaced by perils and assailed by difficulties, and it should be faced with determination and lucidity, and with confidence as well."

speaking of the policy of france, the french foreign minister said: "we consider necessary above all to preserve our national independence. and we are of the opinion that the other peoples also have the right and obligation to preserve theirs.

"we seek to preserve this independence on the matter of security as much as we can. france remains loyal to its alliances which constitute an important element in its defence system. however, no people can entirely depend on others. while long ago we renounced the giving up of the command of our armed forces to others, we are equally determined to maintain them at a high level which our economic means permit us."

foreign minister sauvagnargues said: "autonomous defence and political independence cannot go without one or the other. therefore, we remain independent in managing our affairs, the foreign policy in particular. to preserve independence when it decides, proposes and contests is the right which france does not intend to renounce."

he said: "our will of independence does not exclude, on the contrary, our concern for co-ordination and co-operation. "it goes without saying that we put this spirit of cooperation into practice together with our european partners.

"our plan is to transform our association into a european union freely accepted by all.

"as to the third world countries, we have appealed to other industrial countries for extensive cooperation with them."

he said in conclusion that france hopes to develop independently the friendly relations and cooperation between france and china.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and his wife and diplomatic officials of the french embassy here were among the guests at the banquet.

present were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned chu chuan-hsien, hsu wei-chin, chang han-chih, lu jen-min, yen hung-liang, fu shun-ho and chang chang as well as chinese ambassador to france tseng tao. end item

Chinese Foreign Minister Holds Talks with
French Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks here today with french minister of foreign affairs jean sauvagnargues.

taking part in the talks on the french side were claude arnaud, french ambassador to china; jean laloy, director-general of cultural, scientific and technical relations, francois lefebvre de laboulaye, director of political affairs, luc de la barre de nanteuil, chief of economic cooperation service of the economic and financial affairs department, louis delamare, director of the information and press service, jean-francois noiville, director of asian and oceanian affairs, of the foreign ministry; jean-marcel soulier, minister-counsellor of the french embassy here; roger duzer, deputy director of far east of the asian and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and claude martin, adviser to the foreign minister's office.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chinese ambassador to france tseng tao, and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry hsu wei-chin, yen hung-liang and fu shun-ho, as well as deputy division chief of the ministry wei tung.

Peking Banquet Honors French Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

peking press circles gave a banquet at noon today in honour of the journalists accompanying french minister of foreign affairs jean sauvagnargues on his visit to china.

louis delamare, director of the information and press service of the french ministry of foreign affairs, attended the banquet.

present were teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, and leading members of peking press organizations and the information and the west european affairs departments of the foreign ministry, including chao ti-sheng, hsiao hang, chang chang-hai, yen hung-liang, liang shang-yuan, wang li-hsing, meng chi-ching and chu hsing-ti.

Chinese Higher Education Delegation Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 19, 1975)

the chinese higher education delegation left here for home this evening after concluding its visit to france.

the delegation is led by hung hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, with hu shou-hsin and cheng ying-nien as deputy leaders.

the delegation arrived here on november 6. during its stay in france, it visited universities, colleges, middle schools and other educational institutions in paris, rennes, nice and marseille and was warmly received by french government officials and personages of french educational circle.

on the morning of november 7, jean-pierre soisson, french secretary of state for universities, received all members of the chinese delegation. the state secretariat of universities gave a luncheon on the same day in honour of the delegation.

yu meng-hsin, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in france, gave a reception for visit of the delegation at noon today.

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves France for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 19, 1975)

the chinese medical delegation left here for home today after concluding its three-week inspection visit to france.

the delegation with li ming-hsin as leader and chang ching-yi as deputy leader arrived here on october 29. during its stay in the country, the delegation was accorded a friendly reception by french government officials and personages from medical circles. it visited medical establishments in paris, lyons, dijon, toulouse, montpellier and caen, and had discussions with french medical workers.

the french foreign ministry gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the delegation. yu meng-hsin, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy, gave a reception this noon for the delegation's visit to the country.

Chinese Public Health Delegation Visits France

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 20, 1975)

a chinese public health delegation led by liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to france at the invitation of french minister of health.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by madame simone veil, french minister of health.

madame simone veil gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation today. prefect of paris jean taulelle other high officals of the french health ministry attended the banquet.

also present were yu meng-hsin, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in france.

minister simone veil had talks with the chinese delegation this morning.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Weightlifter Sets New National Records in Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Nov. 18, 1975)

chinese weightlifter yang kuei-lin set two new national records in light heavy weightlifting in a friendly match between chinese and iraqi weightlifters here yesterday evening.

in the snatch, he first lifted 135 kilogrammes and then 146 kilogrammes, breaking the national record of 145.5 kilogrammes. at his request, the weight was increased to 147.5 kilogrammes and he again succeeded in lifting it. in the clean and jerk, yang kuei-lin lifted 175 kilogrammes, bringing the total weight in the snatch and clean and jerk to 322.5 kilogrammes, breaking the national record of 320 kilogrammes maintained by another chinese weightlifter for nearly ten years.

yang kuei-lin is a native of china's fukien province. he was in high spirits during the competition and his actions were skilful and smart. when he broke the two national records, the 600 spectators burst into warm applause. weightlifters from iraq, egypt, libya, bahrain and palestine participating in the 3rd arab weightlifting match here and those from iran to take part in the iraqi-iranian friendly competition extended their congratulations to their chinese friends.

president of the international weightlifting federation gottfried schodl and secretary of the asian weightlifting federation ismail kadkhodazadeh watched the match.

the chinese weightlifting team arrived here on november 12 for a friendly visit to iraq.

Chinese Weightlifting Team Concludes Visit to Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Nov. 19, 1975)

the chinese weightlifting team left here for home today after a one-week friendly visit to iraq.

it was seen off at the airport by abbas ghanim al dabakh, president of the iraqi weightlifting federation, a representative from the ministry of youth and other friends of the sports circles. also present was tso chun-feng, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim.

during its stay here, the chinese team held friendly competitions with its iraqi counterparts. weightlifters of the two countries demonstrated fine sportsmanship and achieved good results. yang kuei-lin and chien yu-kai of china and munir abdul al qadel of iraq respectively broken the national records of their class concerned of their own countries.

the chinese weightlifters watched the third arab weightlifting competition and the iraqi-iranian friendly weightlifting competition held here. they exchanged experience with their counterparts from iran and arab countries. friendship and understanding were enhanced among them through friendly competitions and contacts.

iraqi minister of youth naim hadad received and had friendly talks with liao chih-hua, leader of the chinese team, on november 17. a dinner party in honour of the chinese team was held by the youth ministry yesterday. chinese charge d'affaires ad interim tso chun-feng gave a reception this noon for the chinese team's visit to iraq.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

toshio komoto, japanese minister of international trade and industry, and the japanese government delegation he is leading left here for home by air this morning at the end of a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, hsi yeh-sheng, department director of the foreign trade ministry, and wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

also present were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy here, and junpei nishimura, leader of the japanese industrial and technical exhibition group.

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) delegation with hisao kuroda as leader and seimin miyazaki as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by air today to visit southern china before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association.

also present were japanese friend chojuro kawarazaki and his wife.

Leader of Chinese Electronics Society Gives Banquet in Honor of Japanese Electronics Industry Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

liu yin, vice-president of the chinese electronics society, gave a banquet in honour of the japanese electronics industry goodwill delegation here this evening. leader of the delegation is koji kobayashi, deputy leader is kuninori azuma and secretary general is shinzo koga.

present were teng kuo-chun, deputy secretary general of the chinese electronics society, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

at the banquet, liu yin and koji kobayashi proposed toasts to the constant development of the cooperation and friendship between the colleagues in the fields of electronics technology of china and japan and expressed their hope for an early conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries on the basis of the china-japan joint statement.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on a friendly visit on november 17 at the invitation of the chinese electronics society.

Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Meets Japanese Electronics Industry Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and tele-communications, met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese electronics industry goodwill delegation here this evening. leader of the delegation is koji kobayashi, deputy leader is kuninori azuma and secretary general is shinzo koga.

present on the occasion were li yu-kuei, vice-minister of posts and tele-communications, and teng kuo-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese electronics society.

later, chung fu-hsiang gave a dinner in honour of the japanese friends.

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Visiting Friendship Delegation of Japanese Sinseisakuza Theater

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the visiting friendship delegation of the japanese sinseisakuza theatre led by miho mayama with kokichi makimura as deputy leader here this evening.

with "go into the masses and create and perform for them" as its motto, the japanese sinseisakuza theatre often toured factories, villages, fishermen's centres and schools and performed for the masses of people. the chinese vice-premier praised the theatre for doing so. at the meeting, young japanese artists sang the song "long live chairman mao excl." with deep feelings, expressing the japanese people's profound friendship for the chinese people and their hope to live in friendship with the chinese people from generation to generation. the meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

present were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned and literary and art workers, including lu jen-min, sun ping-hua, chang chun, shan ta-chi, han ping-pei and wang hsiao-hsien.

CHINA AND MALI

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group to Mali
Leaves Peking for Bamako

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

hsu feng, head of a chinese exhibition group to mali left here for bamako by air yesterday.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Army Basketball Teams in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 19, 1975)

the "august 1" men's and women's basketball teams of the chinese people's liberation army played their first friendly matches here yesterday during their visit in romania.

victor voichitsa, deputy secretary of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces, and responsible members of the romanian basketball federation saw the matches.

present also was chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan.

the stadium was bedecked with the national flags of china and romania. before the matches started, the players of the two countries exchanged pennants and souvenirs.

the friendly match between the chinese "august 1" women's team and the romanian "high speed" team, 1974 runner-up of the romanian national basketball championships, was thrilling. match score was 75-67 in favour of the guest team.

the match between the chinese army "august 1" men's team and the romanian "star" team was characterised by the spirit of courage and tenacity. the home team emerged victorious 98-75.

the chinese army teams led by huang ching-kuang arrived here on november 14. victor stanculescu, deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces, welcomed the chinese players at the airport and gave a luncheon in honour of them at noon.

marin dragnea, president of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, yesterday received huang ching-kuang and deputy leaders and coaches of the chinese teams and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Chinese Song and Dance Troupe Gives Premiere in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 20, 1975)

the liaoning song and dance troupe of china gave its premiere in timisoara, capital of timis county, western romania, yesterday.

party and government leaders of timis county and timisoara city saw the performance.

the troupe presented chinese and romanian songs and dances to the warm welcome of the audience.

gheorghe tache, secretary of the timis county committee of the romanian communist party, received pi wen-ting, leader, and liang tse-min, deputy leader, of the troupe, yesterday morning and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the troupe arrived in timisoara, a city of economic and cultural importance in romania, on november 18 after its performance tour in yugoslavia.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore and Chinese Badminton Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

the singapore and chinese badminton teams played friendly matches in the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening. the excellent performance of the players of the two countries won warm applause from the nearly 10,000 spectators.

a welcoming ceremony was held before the matches began. among the spectators were li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation, chi yu-hua and chen yu-niang, leading members of organizations concerned, and lee kin tat, leader of the singapore badminton delegation.

seven matches were played this evening. the players the guest team fielded included leong kay sing, national winner in women's singles and doubles; ng chor yau, national winner in men's singles; lee ah ngo, co-winner in men's doubles and runner-up in men's singles; and kor peng hon, co-winner in men's doubles.

the players the host team fielded included liang chiu-hsia, national winner in women's singles; hou

chia-chang, runner-up in men's singles; tang hsien-hu, co-winner in men's doubles and winner in men's singles, and wu chun-sheng, co-winner in men's doubles.

the chinese team won six matches by the same score of 2-0: one match in women's singles, two matches in men's singles, one match in women's doubles, and two matches in men's doubles. the guest team won one match in men's singles.

following are detailed results:

men's singles:

tan ban chew (singapore) -- wu hsueh-kai (china): 2:1 (10:15, 15:10, 15:12);

ng chor yau (singapore) -- hou chia-chang (china): 0:2 (7:15, 4:15);

lee ah ngo (singapore) -- chou ke-chien (china): 0:2 (14:18, 8:15);

women's singles:

leong kay sine (singapore) -- liang chiu-hsia (china): 0:2 (1:11, 2:11);

men's doubles:

yeo ah seng/tan eng han (singapore) -- tang hsien-hu/wu chun-sheng (china): 0:2 (5:15, 2:15);

lee ah ngo/kor peng hon (singapore) -- hou chia-chang/chou ke-hsien (china): 0:2 (8:15, 10:15);

women's doubles:

leong kay sine/leong kay peng (singapore) -- ho tsui-ling/liu hao (china): 0:2 (7:15, 5:15)

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Receives Delegation of Chinese People's Friendship Association with Foreign Countries

(NCNA-English Colombo, Nov. 19, 1975)

sri lanka prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the chinese people's friendship association with foreign countries.

present on the occasion were deputy minister of planning and employment and president of the sri lanka-china friendship association ratne senanayake and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy yang hui-sheng.

the delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Thai Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, met with the thai volleyball delegation led by ppreeda pattanathabutr with anu romyanond as deputy leader here this afternoon, and had photographs taken with them.

vice-premier chen hsi-lien had a friendly conversation with delegation leader ppreeda pattanathabutr.

present on the occasion were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, chang chih-huai, president of the chinese volleyball association, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Thai Volleyball Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

the thai volleyball delegation led by ppreeda pattanathabutr with anu romyanond as deputy leader gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were chuang tse-tung, chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned chang chih-huai, sung chung, wei ming and wang wen-chung.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the sportsmen and people of china and thailand.

the thai volleyball delegation will soon leave here to visit shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

Peking Banquet for Thai Ruling Parties Parliamentary Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1975)

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the parliamentary group of thai ruling parties.

the group is led by chan ansuchote, minister to the state university bureau, with ananta chaisang, vice-minister of communications, as deputy leader.

at the banquet, chou chiu-yeh and chan ansuchote toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and thailand.

present were cheng jui-sheng, liu hsiang-wen and fei hsiao-tung, leading members of chinese departments concerned.

the thai parliamentary group arrived here yesterday evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meets Parliamentary Group of Thai Ruling Parties

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the parliamentary group of thai ruling parties led by chan ansuchote, minister to the state university bureau, with ananta chaisang, vice-minister of communications, as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets Thai Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the china-visit delegation of the ministry of public health of thailand led by uthai xunhachandana, deputy minister of public health.

present on the occasion were chiang hui-lien, vice-minister of public health, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of medical circles in the capital, including teng chi-hsiu, cheng jui-sheng, kuo shih-kuei and li yu-chun.

the 15-member delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kampala, Nov. 18, 1975)

idi amin, president of uganda, yesterday received chinese ambassador ko pu-hai and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND UN

43-Nation Resolution on Korea Adopted at United Nations General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 18, 1975)

the united nations general assembly at a plenary meeting tonight adopted a resolution jointly submitted by algeria, china and forty-one other nations on "the creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" by a vote of 54 in favour to 43 against with 42 abstained.

the resolution demands "the dissolution of the 'united nations command' and withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations" and "calls upon the real parties to the armistice agreement to replace the korean military armistice agreement with a peace agreement as a measure to ease tension and maintain and consolidate peace in korea".

the resolution "urges the north and the south of korea to observe the principles of the north-south joint statement and take practical measures for ceasing arms reinforcement, reducing the armed forces of both sides drastically to an equal level, preventing armed conflicts and guaranteeing against the use of force against the other side, and thereby remove the military confrontation and maintain a durable peace in korea, conducive to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

the same draft resolution had been adopted by the first committee of the u.n. general assembly on october 29, and was then submitted to the plenary meeting of the general assembly for a vote.

after the adoption of the resolution, the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea was warmly congratulated by representatives of many countries.

another draft resolution on korea concocted and submitted by the united states and others was adopted at the general assembly. this resolution does not touch at all the vital question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south korea. it encourages u.s. interference in the korean internal affairs, divides korea and creates "two koreas".

chinese representative huang hua made a speech at the plenary meeting.

huang hua said that the current session of the general assembly has adopted by a majority the draft resolution submitted by algeria and 42 other countries. this is

an important step taken by the united nations in the right direction towards the settlement of the korean question. this is a victory of the just struggle of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people who have long pursued the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, as well as a common victory of the people of the third world countries who support each other and fight in unity.

huang hua pointed out that the 43-nation resolution adopted by the general assembly has set forth the correct and effective propositions for the settlement of the korean question. a number of important measures stipulated in the resolution are aimed at terminating foreign interference, removing tension and creating favourable conditions for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. this fully conforms to the urgent desire of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, reflects the current situation in the korean peninsula and the rest of asia and the needs of our time and is conducive to the fundamental improvement of the situation in the korean peninsula and northeast asia. all the above important provisions of the resolution must be implemented without delay and in a comprehensive way.

huang hua said: "the draft resolution of the united states and others made no mention whatsoever of the vital issue of the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea. on the contrary, during the debate the u.s. representative has gone so far as to declare that less than 300 of the u.s. troops stationed in south korea belong to the 'u.n. command', that the remaining 40,000 and more u.s. troops are present in south korea in accordance with the so-called 'u.s.-rok' treaty, and that therefore they are not bound by the resolution. this is a downright sophistry which is completely untenable. as is known to all, all the u.s. troops have been introduced into south korea under the u.n. flag. up till september 1974, the u.s. representative had declared at the meetings of the korean military armistice commission that u.s. troops were stationed in south korea as 'u.n. force'. a few days thereafter the u.s. side abruptly changed its tune by saying that the 40,000 and more u.s. troops were stationed in south korea in accordance with the so-called 'u.s.-rok bilateral defence arrangement'. the united states tries to alter the fact that the u.s. troops are stationed in south korea as 'u.n. force' by means of removing its 'helmet', but how can it succeed? it must be noted that the 'armistice agreement', which the united states has kept on declaring its intention of preserving, explicitly provides for 'ceasing the introduction into korea of reinforcing military personnel' except for the rotation of the 'u.n. forces' then in south korea 'on a man-for-man basis'. one may ask: do the so-called u.s. troops not belonging to the u.n. command fall from heaven? furthermore, the korean armistice agreement has affirmed the principle of withdrawal of all

foreign forces from korea. the sophistry on the part of the united states precisely shows that it has violated the 'armistice agreement' which it declares it wants to preserve and that it has contravened the basic principles of the u.n. charter. the united states tries to justify the presence of u.s. troops in south korea with the above sophistry. this is of course absolutely impermissible."

huang hua said: "the prolonged refusal of u.s. troops to quit south korea is the root cause of the present tension in the korean peninsula as well as the main obstacle to the realization of independent and peaceful reunification by the korean people. the purpose of the draft resolution of the united states and others is none other than to use the dissolution of the 'u.n. command' as a pretence in exchange for the legalization of the perpetual presence of u.s. troops in south korea and the continued creation of 'two koreas'. in fact, the 'u.n. command' has long become the 'u.s. command' in every sense. evidently, the dissolution of the so-called 'u.n. command' must be settled together with the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea, and the two must not be separated. the use of any pretext to justify the continued presence of u.s. troops in south korea is in violation of the principle of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea which has been confirmed by the general assembly."

as the resolution submitted by algeria and 42 other nations has been formally adopted by the general assembly, huang hua pointed out, the u.s. draft resolution is certainly of no value and completely null and void.

huang hua continued: "the korean people are the masters of korea. the korean question must be settled by the korean people themselves free from any outside interference. the prolonged u.s. military aggression and gross intervention in korea by illegally usurping the name of the united nations have evoked the strong opposition of the entire korean people and the people of the world. the u.s. obstinate procrastination of a settlement of the korean question will only land itself in a more passive and isolated position."

"it must be pointed out that all artificially divided countries will eventually realize their national reunification. this is the general trend and popular demand, which no force on earth can frustrate. we are deeply convinced that with the support of the world people, the entire korean people will do away with interference by outside force and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. the chinese people will as always fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal korean people and support them in their just struggle until final victory," huang hua concluded.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Government Trade Delegation from Democratic Yemen Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 19, 1975)

the government trade delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by mahmood saeed madhi, minister of trade and supply, left here for home by train today at the end of a visit to china.

tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, was among those seeing the delegation off at the railway station.

the distinguished guests visited a garment factory and a ceramics and porcelain plant after their arrival in kwangchow from peking by air on november 17.

Chinese Football Team Ends Visit to Democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Aden, Nov. 19, 1975)

the kwangtung provincial football team of china left here today by car for the yemen arab republic after concluding its friendly visit to democratic yemen.

abdulla awadh babamin, vice-president of the supreme sports commission of democratic yemen, and other leaders in the sports circles sent off the team at the border. chinese ambassador tsui chien saw it off at the team's residence.

on november 16, the chinese team played a friendly match with the provincial team of yemeni 3rd province in zaar, the biggest town in the province, in favour of the guest team. among the more than 1,000 spectators were fadhle muhsin abdullah, finance minister and president of the supreme sports commission of democratic yemen, and saeed naji, governor of the 3rd province. the chinese ambassador was also among them on the occasion.

the same morning, the chinese team was accorded a friendly reception and banquet by governor saeed naji, visited the agricultural research centre and an agricultural co-op of the province to the warm welcome of the local people.

the previous day, the chinese ambassador gave a reception for the chinese team's visit. yemeni finance minister fadhle muhsin abdullah and minister of education

nopan and leaders in the sports circles were present at the reception.

on november 17, the supreme sports commission gave a farewell banquet in honour of the chinese team. after the banquet, the yemeni national art troupe gave performances for the chinese guests.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Sino-Yugoslav Table Tennis Contests in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 18, 1975)

friendly table tennis contests between china and yugoslavia were held here and novi sad today.

the men's team contest took place in belgrade. in the six thrilling and friendly games, the chinese team emerged victorious 5-1. more than 1,000 table tennis enthusiasts warmly applauded the players of the two countries for their excellent skill and good sportsmanship.

the chinese players won the women's team contest 5-0 in novi sad city.

this morning, branka lazic, vice-president of the novi sad city assembly, received the chinese women players and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

in the same morning, the chinese men's team visited a junior table tennis players' school in belgrade, where they gave an exhibition performance for the young yugoslav players and had a joint practice session with them. at noon, they attended a reception given by the yugoslav "guerrilla" sports organization to mark the 30th anniversary of its founding and to welcome the chinese players.

the chinese team led by shu shen-yuan arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to yugoslavia after its visit to luxembourg.

Chinese Red Cross Society Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Yugoslavia and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

a delegation of the red cross society of china led by lo tung-hsiang left here for belgrade by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the yugoslav red cross society.

later, the delegation will pay a friendly visit to romania.

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DISCUSSION OF "WATER MARGIN"

Water Margin and Peasant Revolution

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao November 21, 1975)

The story of Water Margin is based on the peasant uprisings in the last years of Northern Sung. In the past, some commentaries played it up as an "immortal epic of peasant revolution," the "classic of peasant revolution," and a "textbook of peasant revolution." In the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin now underway, we should take the Marxist stand and viewpoint to make a new analysis and arrive at a new understanding of the Water Margin and the question of peasant revolution.

I.

Is the Water Margin an "epic" of peasant revolution? No. It is reactionary to the peasant revolution. What it tries hard to mold and eulogize is the image of Sung Chiang--a capitulationist who has wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks of the peasants, and what it publicizes and extols is a capitulationist line. It makes a rabid counterattack against the peasant revolution in the political, economic and ideological fields.

"The struggle of the oppressed classes against the ruling class inevitably is turned into a political struggle and first of all the struggle against the political rule of this class." In feudal society the emperor is the chieftain of the landlord class and the supreme political representative of the landlord class. The peasant uprisings against the political rule of the feudal landlord class find concentrated expression in the struggle against the emperor. "Can there be a breed of princes, lords, generals and ministers!" This cry by Ch'en Sheng raised the curtain to the first scene of the opposition by the peasantry to the emperor in Chinese feudal society.

From then on, peasant uprisings rose and fell generation after generation. For example, in the last years of Northern Sung, a native of Muchou in Chekiang called Fang La led a peasant uprising. He installed himself as the "Sage Duke" and started the reign of "Yung Lo." He grandly stated his far-reaching ambition for "unifying the country in ten years" and expressed his firm determination to overthrow the feudal dynasty headed by Huitsung of Sung. It was precisely under the heavy blows of the peasant revolution that one feudal dynasty after another collapsed and fell in the past.

The capitulationist line publicized by the Water Margin runs counter to the revolutionary line of the peasantry, and its core is "against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor." What Sung Chiang calls "carrying out the wish of Heaven" is a desire to serve the emperor loyally. Chairman Mao points out, "All revolutionary struggles in the world are for seizing political power and consolidating it. The desperate struggles waged by the counter-revolutionaries against the revolutionary forces are also entirely for upholding their political power." In the desperate struggle between the two classes around this fundamental question of political power, the Water Margin stands stubbornly on the side of feudal sovereign power.

The feudal system is the root cause of the exploitation and oppression of the destitute peasants. Therefore, opposition to the exploitation system of the landlord class has all along been the target of struggle of peasant uprisings in feudal society. The peasant uprisings at the end of T'ang advanced the ideal of "equilibrium." Wang Hsiao-po and Li Shun in the early years of Northern Sung and Chung Hsiang, Yang Yao, etc., in the early years of Southern Sung even more clearly set "the equalization of the rich and the poor" as the purport of the revolutionary armies. Their struggles constantly dealt telling blows on the feudal system.

The Water Margin, however, runs counter to the peasant revolution. It publicizes the capitulationist line of opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor and waiting exclusively for the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court for the purpose of upholding the feudal exploitation system, but not for opposing the feudal system.

The struggle between the two classes on the political and economic fronts is also inevitably reflected on the ideological front. The peasants formed the mainstay in the struggle against Confucius in Chinese feudal society. The Confucianists of Sung vigorously promoted the study of the classics with a rational approach, clamored for "the preservation of the law of Heaven and the extermination of human desire," and vainly attempted to imprison the working people ideologically and curb the outbreak of any resistance and revolution. However, the peasants who no longer could stand enslavement and exploitation broke out from the cage of the study of the classics with a rational approach, and rose up in revolt. Their revolutionary action against the feudal dynasty and the feudal system, and their slogans for "the equalization of the eminent and the lowly," "the equalization of the rich and the poor," "the destruction of all inequalities," etc., were no doubt the strongest and most effective criticism against the reactionary study of the classics with a rational approach.

In this struggle on the ideological front, the Water Margin likewise stands entirely antagonistic to the peasant revolution. Sung Chiang vilified the peasant revolution led by Ch'ao Kai as "going against the law of Heaven" and "disloyal and unfilial." After he came to Liangshan, he tried his utmost to publicize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He used the concepts of loyalty and justice of the feudal landlord class to corrupt the Liangshan insurgent army, and guided it "to loyally serve the state" of the landlord class. Ch'ao Kai and the others kicked themselves free from the ideological restraints set by the study of the classics with a rational approach of the Sung Confucianists and founded the revolutionary cause at Liangshanpo. Sung Chiang, however, again used the study of the classics with a rational approach of the Sung Confucianists as a weapon to strangle this peasant insurgent force. Sung Chiang's capitulationist line is a counterattack to settle accounts with the struggle of the peasant revolution against the study of the classics with a rational approach.

II.

Is the Water Margin a "textbook" of peasant revolution? No! Quite on the contrary, it is a reactionary textbook of the landlord class to cope with the peasant revolution.

The whole plot of the Water Margin mainly unfolds itself around Sung Chiang's activities. It gives a most detailed description to how this landlord element Sung Chiang, after he wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks of the peasants, usurped step by step leadership, "revised" the revolutionary rebellious line of "rivaling the emperor of Great Sung" into the capitulationist line of opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor and begging for the offer of amnesty and enlistment, and hence thoroughly betrayed this revolutionary force and led the peasant uprising into blind alley and failure.

The Water Margin has established for the feudal landlord class a specimen in adopting the tactic of disintegrating the peasant revolutionary movement from within. It is a textbook for teaching the reactionary ruling class to look for agents from within the insurgent ranks and to practice the "art of temptation and control." However, it is not presented in the form of a "counter-measure," a "memorandum" or a "report." Instead, "it does not explain why things follow this course, but just portrays things in a cunning way to make people see light themselves."

"There is a meeting of minds." The painstaking design of the author of the Water Margin was of course comprehended by some representative figures of the landlord class. Therefore, no sooner was the novel cast forth than they voiced their welcome. Didn't Yang Ting-chien of Ming say in the "Introduction to the Complete Version of Water Margin" that some people were mad with joy when they say it, "were as overjoyed as though they had found the most precious treasure," and tried their utmost to broaden its influence? Hu Ying-lin of Ming also said, "Between the reigns of Chiaching and Lungching, a high-ranking minister kept no other books on his desk except a copy of the Nan Hua Ching on his left side and a volume of Water Margin on his right side." It was really a classic read all the time. According to Chou Liang-kung of Ch'ing, the author of the Sequel to Document for General Study also formally listed the Water Margin among the classics. In the Ch'ing Dynasty, in light of the fact that the banning and destruction of the Water

Margin had once been ordered in the 15th year of the reign of Ch'ungchen, some people came forward to defend it. They loudly cried that the Water Margin "is the teacher of princes and should be reprinted ten thousand times."

It was precisely under the frenzied applauses of the landlord class that all versions of Water Margin were cast forth. In the Ming Dynasty alone, besides the large numbers of engravings and printings made by bookstores among the people, we know that there is an engraving by a hereditary aristocrat called Kuo Hsün, Marquis of Wu Ting. Even the Court of Censors of the Ming Dynasty also published it as an official book. Kuo Hsün was a descendant of Kuo Ying, Marquis of Wu Ting of early Ming. He was a well-known bureaucratic despot-landlord. The Court of Censors was a supervisory organ of the central authority of the Ming Dynasty. Since even they rushed to engrave the Water Margin, it could be seen how highly the landlord class of that time was interested in this book.

As was molded by the Water Margin, the image of Sung Chiang who "aspired for the imperial court despite his physical presence in the Water Margin, and was bent on accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and loyally serving the state" was even more admired by the landlord class as "the vogue of the time." Besides some high-ranking bureaucrats who were "fond of hearing stories about Sung Chiang," according to what Lang Ying of the Ming Dynasty stated in his Ch'i Hsiu Lei Kao, at Yangtze and Chining--that is the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and the Yellow River today--there were in many places Sung Chiang's temples worshipped by the landlord class.

Naturally, historical phenomena are disorderly and complicated. The Water Margin really had also been cursed with set teeth by some people as "demoralizing" and "encouraging banditry," and it was even banned, destroyed or axed. The most important cause was of course that there were differences in strategy toward the peasant revolution within the ruling class. However, the style of writing the "Spring and Autumn Annals" adopted by the Water Margin which "made people unable to see right away its purpose" was also an important cause. Some very stupid fellows of the landlord class were unable to appreciate for a time the wonderful purpose of this book, and they looked upon this textbook for disintegrating and suppressing the peasant revolution as a book endangering their dominant position. They therefore cursed, banned and axed it.

Regarding the allegation that the book "encouraged banditry," some people in Ch'ing Dynasty made an explanation and pointed out, "People in the world denounce Shih Nai-an for encouraging banditry.... Do they know that bandits should be encouraged? If bandits were not encouraged, they would become bandits like Chang Chüeh...bandits like Li Ch'uang who would upset peace and order and bring trouble to the empire." On the contrary, "the encouragement of banditry" could "sweep the empire clean." This argument was really more intelligent compared with those stupid landlord elements who cried that the Water Margin was "demoralizing" and "encouraging banditry." By "encouraging banditry," the Water Margin calls on people to follow the sinister road of Sung Chiang in becoming the

vassals of the ruling class and making the peasant insurgent forces accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment and "carry out the wish of Heaven."

In feudal society, the exploitation and oppression of the peasants by the landlord class led to the resistance and struggle of the peasants. Especially at a time the feudal system became ever more corrupt and was on the decline, "bandits ran wild everywhere" and the rule of the landlord class was in a tottering state. It was precisely at such a time that Shih Nai-an and the others concocted this textbook for "encouraging banditry." Wasn't this precisely for meeting the need of the landlord class?

III.

Is the Water Margin the "classic" of peasant revolution? No, it is a corrosive to the peasant revolution.

"The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationism." The essential element of the Water Margin is to publicize capitulation. The whole book is ringing with Sung Chiang's capitulationist tune of "waiting for the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court." It omits no details in describing how Sung Chiang adopts both fair and foul means to entreat the feudal ruling class for "mercy," for "help" and for "the pardon of his serious crime" and how he at last gets hold of "an offer of amnesty and enlistment." The second half of the book also specially arranges the plot of Sung Chiang going to fight Fang La, so as to use the ruthless suppression of Fang La who persists in revolutionary struggle to contrast the correctness of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line, and enable Sung Chiang to climb up the ladder over the corpses of the revolutionary people. It can be said that the themic song of the book Water Margin is: capitulation is good and can lead to "promotion in ranks and degree of nobility" and "leaving a good name in history"; revolution is bad and will lead to "beheading," "torture" and "the extermination of the nine degrees of kindred."

How can such a novel for opposing revolution, publicizing capitulationism and providing all renegades and capitulationists with a complete set of experience in negotiating for surrender be described as the "classic" of peasant revolution?

The opposite is true. The Water Margin is a corrosive to the peasant revolution. After it was cast forth, it played the serious role of disintegrating and corroding the peasant revolutions of the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, and made its bad influence felt. The failure of the uprising under Li Ch'ing-shan at the end of Ming was a powerful illustration. Influenced by the surging tide of peasant uprisings whipped up by Li Tzu-ch'eng and Chang Hsien-chung, Li Ch'ing-shan unleashed an uprising at the Liangshan district. This revolutionary force of several ten thousand men was active in Yenchou, Ichou and other places. It attacked Yenchou and other important cities a number of times, "broke into cities and burned water-borne grain," and caused the Grand Canal linking up the North with the South, "the artery of strategic importance, to get blocked." It was no doubt an effective force fighting in coordination with the main peasant armies

under Li Tzu-ch'eng and Chang Hsien-chung. However, because Li Ch'ing-shan and the others were too deeply influenced by the Water Margin, they not only learned from it "how to capture cities and raid prisons and how to practice killing and burning," but also learned from it "how to get hold of an offer of amnesty and enlistment." This offered the ruling class an opportunity to make use of them. Li Ch'ing-shan and the other principal leaders of the uprising accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment at the urge of Wang Lin-ch'en, "a successful candidate in the lowest level of civil service examination of Tungp'ing Chou" who had wormed his way into their ranks. They thought that the rulers of the Ming Dynasty would give them offices in the manner of Huitsung of Sung who gave offices to Sung Chiang and other people. When Li Ch'ing-shan was brought to the capital as a "prisoner," he still dreamed that he would be pardoned and installed as an official. He shouted to the emperor, "Why I am tied up since I have been promised an office!" As a result, he was beheaded by the feudal ruler. Has this example not fully shown the deep poison spread by the Water Margin?

The Water Margin tries its utmost to publicize that capitulation can bring in return the honor of "returning home in glory," the reputation of "an adherent to loyalty and justice" and even the erection of a temple in his honor after death "worshipped year after year by all people" in the manner of Sung Chiang. Such exaggerated description can do much to waver the irresolute within the revolutionary ranks.

During the great uprisings of the peasants at the end of Ming, Liu Kuo-neng, Kao Chieh and Li Wan-ch'ing were among the first who rose in revolt in North Shensi along with Li Tzu-ch'eng and Chang Hsien-chung. Subsequently, they successively capitulated to the rulers of the Ming Dynasty and became the despicable renegades and hangmen engaged in the suppression of the peasant revolution. At the time of capitulation, Liu Kuo-neng confessed to the one who made the offer of amnesty and enlistment on behalf of the Ming Court: "I have led a dirty life for almost ten years, and as you have given me a new lease of life, I am willing to lead my troops to give my best under your command." How similar this is to what Sung Chiang told Huitsung of Sung: "I was formerly a mean petty officer...and the crimes I have committed cannot be redeemed by death. Now that Your Majesty has pardoned and enlisted me...to be perfectly frank...how dare I not try my utmost to serve you loyally until death!"

A man of the Ch'ing Dynasty called Ku Ling said that 300 years after the completion of this book, there were Kao Chieh and the others "who rose as bandits and came over to the side of loyalty and justice as taught by Lo Kuan-chung." It can be said that the words, "rose as bandits and came over to the side of loyalty and justice," have summed up the process of degeneration of the few within the peasant insurgent forces under the influence of the capitulationist line publicized by the Water Margin.

The Water Margin also plays the role of corroding the peasant revolution by using the road taken by Sung Chiang to render in concrete form the shortcut to an official career: "If you want to become an official, practice killing and burning and accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment afterward." Therefore, at the rise of the peasant revolution, some landlord opportunists also learned to take the road of Sung Chiang by worming their way into the revolutionary ranks of the peasants to practice speculation and

sabotage the peasant revolution. In this connection, Shih Ta-k'ai was a typical example in the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution.

Shih Ta-k'ai described himself as "a miniature Sung Kung-ming." He was very fond of the Water Margin and was a frenzied worshipper of Sung Chiang. What he did was almost the same as Sung Chiang. Shih Ta-k'ai came of a "well-off family" and had served as a yamen clerk at Yungan prefecture. Because he was unsuccessful in his career, he joined the T'ai-p'ing Army. After he joined the cause, he was "not in entire agreement" with Hung Hsiu-ch'uan's ideas and line, and tried his utmost to change them. Like Sung Chiang he "was anxious to win friends and recruit talents." After he gained control of immeasurable powers, he availed himself of the opportunity of the rebellion of Wei Chang-hui which brought a setback to the revolution and caused the revolutionary situation to deteriorate, and jumped forward to rival Hung Hsiu-ch'uan. He openly led more than 100,000 fighters of the T'ai-p'ing Army to take a secessionist road. Because a secessionist had no popular support, more and more fighters of the T'ai-p'ing Army saw through the despicable features of Shih Ta-k'ai in wanting to practice splittism and capitulation. They deserted him and returned to serve under the banner of Hung Hsiu-ch'uan. Shih Ta-k'ai was thus opposed by the masses and deserted by his followers. It was precisely at this juncture that he finally showed his true features, shamelessly flew the white flag and capiutlated to the Ch'ing army. In his letter of negotiation for surrender, he asked the Ch'ing government to give his men "appropriate offices commensurate with their abilities." Was this not the same tune sung by Sung Chiang who capitulated for the sake of attaining high ranks and acquiring great wealth?

*

In the criticism and discussion of Water Margin now underway, we must seriously learn well Chairman Mao's instruction, make full use of this teaching material by negative example called Water Margin to criticize the capitulationists, and fight for opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Meanwhile, we must use Chairman Mao's instruction on Water Margin to guide research work in peasant revolutionary wars, and criticize the erroneous viewpoints so as to enable Marxism to occupy the sphere of history as a science.

* * *

PIG BREEDING

More Pigs, More Manure and More Grain

- A brief talk on the dialectical relations between grain and pigs

by

Lung Mu (龙木)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Oct. 15, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao traditionally attaches great importance to the development of pig-raising and animal husbandry. In a series of important directives, Chairman Mao has incisely discussed the dialectical relations of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, profoundly revealed the objective law of agricultural production and comprehensively expounded the great significance of the development of pig-raising and the line, general and specific, policies and measures relating to pig-raising. Under the excellent situation marked by the vigorous development of the movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture," a review of these teachings of Chairman Mao's to further understand ideologically the dialectical relations between the development of pig-raising and increased grain production is highly necessary.

Marxist philosophy holds that the law of the unity of opposites is a fundamental law of the universe. This law operates everywhere, in the natural world, in human society, and in man's thinking. Opposites in contradiction unite as well as struggle with each other, and thus impel all things to move and change." The same is true of the relations of grain and pigs. In order to develop pig-raising, it is necessary to expend certain manpower and material and financial resources and devote a portion of land to the cultivation of fodder crops, etc. All these are in contradiction to grain production. However this is but one aspect of the question. It must be seen that in the relations between the two, there is more important aspect, i.e., that of interdependence and mutual promotion.

Agriculture is the foundation of animal husbandry, and only the development of agriculture on a large scale can provide animal husbandry with an adequate material foundation--abundant fodder--for the steady and forward development of animal husbandry. On the other hand, the development of animal husbandry can provide agriculture with a large amount of organic manure and funds, thus giving impetus to the development of agriculture at a high speed. "A pig is a small organic fertilizer plant," and one more pig raised means one more small organic fertilizer plant. More pigs, means more manure and more grain--this is in conformity with the objective law.

Chairman Mao points out, "An economy devoid of animal husbandry is an incomplete national economy. We have hitherto stressed the need to integrate the development of agriculture with the development of animal husbandry. This is an objective law as well as the basic guiding thought in the building of the socialist economy." Pigs top the list of six kinds

of animals (pigs, cattle, sheep, horses, chickens and dogs), and pig-raising should occupy the most important position in animal husbandry. Pig raising not only is low in cost and high in multiplication rate but also can provide the greatest amount and a most regular supply of manure rich in organic matter. We must fully recognize the great significance in the development of pig-raising.

In practice, however, some comrades often fail to see such dialectical relations between grain and pigs. Starting from the erroneous metaphysical viewpoint, they repudiate the important role of pig-raising in increasing grain production. For instance, some comrades stress that since our grain output here has not yet reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," we may as well relax our grip on pig-raising a bit. Some others also hold that the application of chemical fertilizer to farmland gives quick results and a high output and that the raising of fewer pigs is a matter of no consequence to the whole situation.

The argument that "as grain has not reached the target set, "pig-raising cannot be taken care of" is at variance with the spirit of the repeated instructions from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and materialist dialectics. True, grain occupies an important position in the whole national economy, and the constant raising of grain output is essential to consolidating the economic base of socialism and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. This point must be stressed at any time under any circumstances. It is very dangerous to neglect grain production and relegate it to a secondary position. However, pig-raising and the development of grain production are, fundamentally speaking, in harmony, and the primary aim in raising pigs on a large scale is to provide farm crops with more manure and boost grain production. Chairman Mao says, "Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent. None of the three is dispensable, and all three must be placed on the same footing." This is made very clear.

Materialist dialectics tells us that the two sides in contradiction "are, on the one hand, opposed to each other, and, on the other hand unite with each other, run through each other, permeate each other and rely on each other under given conditions," and the existence of any one side is preconditioned by its opposite. In this pair of opposites--grain and pigs--grain production generally occupies the dominant position and is described as the principal aspect of the contradiction, but pig-raising cannot be discarded. On this question, we must adhere to the Marxist theory of one dividing into two and oppose the theory of two combined into one. We must "take grain as the key link to insure all-round development." The viewpoint that calls only for the grasping of grain but not the grasping of pigs and notices merely the antagonism between them but not their unity has made the mistake of the metaphysical theory of two combined into one.

The blurred understanding of some comrades in the relations of grain and pigs is also due to their one-sided understanding in their approach to the question of organic manure and inorganic chemical fertilizer.

This also means "absoluteness in thinking and viewing problems metaphysically." Only the merit of the application of chemical fertilizer is noticed and made absolute, but the role of organic manure is not seen, and thus the great significance of pig-raising is negated. It should be pointed out that the application of chemical fertilizer plays a positive role of great importance in the growth of farm crops and in the increase of grain production. As things now stand in our country it is not that there is not too much chemical fertilizer but that there is not enough of it to meet the needs of agricultural production. However, it should be noted at the same time that the opposites in contradiction are not dead and rigid but are lively, conditional, changeable and capable of transforming themselves into each other. Chemical fertilizer can add to the fertility of soil but the application of chemical fertilizer alone or in the main can bring about changes in the composition of soil in the long run, and hard slabs would form in the fields. As a result, grain production not only would not go up further, but on the contrary, would decline. In this respect, plenty of experiences and lessons have been acquired and learned. It is therefore said that fertilizer for agricultural use should be mainly organic manure. Inorganic manure is of course also necessary but it must be applied in conjunction with organic manure. Only in this way can there be a high and stable grain yield. To achieve this, we must energetically develop animal husbandry, with pig-raising taken as the center.

Numerous facts show that adherence to the guideline of paying equal attention to farming and animal husbandry as well as dialectics in the relations between grain and pigs so as to incorporate pig-raising into the movement to learn from Tachai and as an important part of farmland capital construction is an effective way to promote the continuous development of agriculture. Only by doing things this way can pig-raising be developed to provide farm crops with an adequate supply of organic manure so as to raise grain output continuously. For instance, due to the existence of the idea that "since the grain output in the mountainous area is not up to the target and pig-raising could be laid aside for a while," a production team in Chihchiang County, Hunan Province had a grain output of only around 200 catties per mow in 1965. Later, they summed up the lesson learned from not paying attention to pig-raising, and seriously carried out Chairman Mao's policy of "taking grain as the key link to insure all-round development." In 1973, there were 2.1 head of live pigs per capita. As more pigs yielded more manure, the per-mow grain output rose very rapidly to over 770 catties. Another production team adjoining it had better natural conditions but, because it merely grasped grain without paying attention to pig-raising, there was a shortage of manure as a result. That year, the per-mow grain output amounted to only over 500 catties.

At present, in the broad countryside of China, the poor and lower-middle peasants seriously uphold the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, and a new surging tide to launch the mass movement to "learn from Tachai and overtake Hsiyang" is on the rise. At this juncture, the further deepening of our comprehension in Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the development of pig-raising and

the application of the dialectical viewpoint in fully understanding the relations between grain and pigs will no doubt give an energetic boost to the development of the socialist economy and further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

To Learn from Tachai, It Is Necessary To Embrace the Idea of Starting Something

- about the meeting of Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei with the delegates of educated youths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 17, 1975)

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei cordially received the 12 delegates of educated youths to the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture at the Tachai brigade of Hsiyang county in Shansi Province on September 24, 1975.

The educated youths interviewed were: Hsing Yen-tzu of Tientsin municipality, Chu K'e-chia of Yunnan Province, Hsüeh Hsi-mei of Honan Province, Ch'eng Yu-chih of Hopei Province, Chai Ch'un-tse of Liaoning Province, Kao Ch'ung-hui of Heilungkiang Province, Ko Wei of Shensi Province, Jou-tzu-ku-li of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, Ts'eng Chao-lin of Kiangsu Province, Lin Ch'ao-ch'iang of Kwangtung Province, Chang Teng-lung of Anhwei Province and Liu Yü-shu of Szechwan Province.

Comrade Kuo Feng-lien, secretary of the Party branch of the Tachai brigade also took part in the reception.

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At the beginning of the reception, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei cordially asked those present, "Have you ever come to Tachai before?" Hsing Yen-tzu replied, "I'd been here several times before and Comrades Hsüeh Hsi-mei and Ch'eng Yu-chih had also been here before. In my past visits, I witnessed in Tachai and Hsiyang changes that were bigger and bigger and gave me deeper and deeper education each time." Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei next asked, "You have taken part in the conference. How many places have you been to?" Hsüeh Hsi-mei said, "We have been to all places arranged for visits by the conference. In comparison with Tachai and Hsiyang, we lag far behind." Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei laughed and said, "I am not talking about achievements, and I only want to ask you what problems you have observed. Today, Comrade Kuo Feng-lien is also here. So you can bring up where and what Tachai and Hsiyang are still inadequate in her presence and exchange views with her for mutual promotion!"

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei next said, "Have you been to the Paiyangyü brigade? There are differences between the mountains of Tachai and those of Paiyangyü! They have plenty of trees on the Maan Mountain in their place, but the Hut'ou Mountain is in the main still barren. Why don't you bring up this question? You could have said: Why are Chairman Mao's instructions on

planting trees in the motherland not carried out in your place. Trees are planted by one generation for the benefit of succeeding generations. In order to bring benefits to succeeding generations, mountains should be planted to trees so that timber could be contributed to the country! You should have put forward this question to Tachai and Hsiyang. Isn't it nice that Tachai and Hsiyang can have the encouragement of the people of the whole country!"

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei said, "I hope that you could set up Tachai-type spots in different prefectures and units. At present, it is not a question of whether or not we should learn from Tachai in agriculture, for the Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of people will not consent to our not learning from Tachai. The question is that we should learn sincerely and get to the root of things. You have all heard the recommendations and are aware that building socialism is no comfortable task. We have to suffer from great hardship and shed plenty of sweat. We have to adhere to the basic line of the Party, and vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism. The comrades of Tachai have aptly said that only by blocking the capitalist road could one vigorously carry out socialism with big strides."

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei also said, "Who says that chicken feathers could not fly to the sky? Hasn't Nanlu moved away the rocky mountains? This is what we called to move away the mountains to construct plains. All things done depend on the efforts of men. Because their conditions are not good enough, they have blown away the rocky mountains and moved in the earthen mounds. Without blowing away the rocky mountains, and bringing in the earthen mounds, they could not construct any plain. This is what we called that the high mountains have to bow their heads and the rivers have to make way when they are told to do so. If all people work like Tachai and Hsiyang, more and better groups of Tachai would emerge in the whole country, and our country could be built into a strong socialist country feared by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. The stronger we are built, the more they will be afraid of us." Hearing this, Comrade Chu K'e-chia said excitedly, "The fact that we delegates of the educated youth are allowed to take part in this conference is a great encouragement to the educated youths of the whole country. Our Hsishuang Panna Prefecture is a land of abundance well known to the whole country. We have good climate and good soil, but because we have not made enough efforts, we are inferior to Tachai in all aspects. After we return home, we must make strive to launch properly the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and overtaking Tachai in agriculture."

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei encouraged those present saying, "One not only has to learn from Tachai and overtake Tachai, but also must have the great ambition and high hopes for surpassing Tachai. Tachai also would welcome the whole country to surpass it. We broad masses of youths could all set up a spot to surpass Tachai. I think this is entirely possible. Each generation should be better than the previous one. Hasn't Tachai been handed over to the young people? After this conference, we would like to see what you young people are going to do on your return. Chairman Mao says, 'The world belongs to you.' All of you should have the idea of starting something, and the young communists, in particular, have to bear in mind the great goal of communism! In our country, the youths make up the majority and they are all cultured. I never went to school even for a day.

When I was at your school age, I worked as a hired farmhand for the landlords. Therefore, you have to behave properly in accordance with Chairman Mao's line and general and specific policies, learn well Chairman Mao's three important instructions on the study of the theory to combat and guard against revisionism, on consolidation and unity, and on boosting the national economy, and build our country into a strong socialist country."

As Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei talked, he cordially offered fruits to those present. He said, "Taste the fruits from Tachai and you can appreciate better that the happiness of Tachai has been bought with hard and bitter struggles. Sometimes, we also criticize the Tachai youths, because they sometimes say that they are very tired! The poor and lower-middle peasants of the older generation say that it is also sweet when you are tired today, because you have to know how today's happy life is come by. In those years of war in the past, many shed blood and laid down their lives for the building of socialism. We should shed a little sweat today."

While we ate pears, we listened to Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei recall the two-line struggle in the course of planting the pear trees and the history of the hard and bitter struggles of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai. Everybody was inspired after hearing his stories. Comrade Ch'ai Ch'un-tse said, "We have better conditions in our places than Tachai, but we are inferior to Tachai in every respect. When I went to visit Tachai, I dug up some soil from the Hut'ou Mountain. I intend to bring the soil back home to show people that Tachai used to have this kind of soil. But after reform, they could now put out over one thousand catties of grain per mow. I want to have more people educated and turn all communes and brigades back home into Tachai." Comrade Hsüeh Hsi-mei said, "On my return, I'll bring what Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee expect of the educated youths and the spirit of the conference to the whole body of educated youths of the commune who are of great promise to the wide world so that all would be encouraged and work with greater vigor." Hsing Yen-hsu, Chu K'e-chia and the others also expressed that on their return, they would seriously implement the spirit of the conference, and take bigger strides in learning from Tachai in agriculture. They would not fail to live up to the earnest expectations of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

- Put in order by our own correspondents

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Institutes of Higher Learning Have Big Role to Play in Learn-from-Tachai Movement

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

under the banner headline "sum up experience, extend the successes and continue the triumphant advance", the "people's daily" carried excerpts of speeches made by teachers and students of chaoyang agricultural college at a discussion sponsored by the paper. the discussion was held at a time when the great revolutionary movement to learn from tachai is sweeping across the country, posing to institutes of higher learning, particularly to agricultural colleges, new fighting tasks arising from the movement as well as from the revolution in education.

chaoyang agricultural college moved from the city to the countryside in 1970 after liu shao-chi's revisionist educational line was repudiated, in order to better implement chairman mao's revolutionary educational line and to train working people "with both socialist consciousness and culture". before the cultural revolution, under the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, teaching was seriously divorced from proletarian politics, from workers and peasants and from production. as a result, only a few of chaoyang's 7,000 graduates over a decade or more volunteered to work in the countryside. now the college enrolls students from among the peasants, and they return to their units after completing their studies. this is the policy of "from the communes and back to the communes". to raise socialist consciousness takes first place and students are taught various branches of agricultural science and techniques to better do their share in socialist agricultural production.

hsu ming, party committee secretary of the chaoyang college talked about the progress made in the five years since the college was moved to the countryside. the college has established teaching centres in six counties to make study more accessible to the peasants. through long and short-term courses, the college has trained nearly 10,000 farm workers skilled in various specialities. they are an important force in the movement to learn from tachai.

study in the college is on a part-study and part-work basis, he continued. the college stresses ideological education and encourages the students to acquire scientific knowledge and become both socialist-minded and professionally competent successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. teaching, scientific research and production are combined so as to integrate theory with practice and train the students to analyze and solve concrete problems. the chaoyang prefecture, where the college is located, used to sow only one crop a year. the teachers and students have worked out a two-crop-a-year system and are popularizing it. a number of fine seed strains and the advanced methods of scientific

farming they have evolved, which are now being used to increase farm output, have become popular among the peasants.

at the discussion professor kung chi-tao of the agronomy department talked about his experience in doing research work along with the peasants. he said: "i had bred a kind of hybrid kaoliang (sorghum) which produced high yields but the peasants did not like the taste of it. i hadn't tasted it until 1970 when i came with the students to the countryside and we took our meals with the peasants." to solve the problem, he and the students formed a kaoliang research group. after several years of research they bred a new kaoliang variety which is both high-yielding and palatable, as well as a number of other varieties. professor kung chi-tao said: "only by relying on the masses, closely linking theory with production and adhering to the line of acquiring knowledge through 'practice -- theory -- practice' can intellectuals contribute to production and scientific research in the interest of the people."

liu jung, a student in the agronomy department, described how the students helped rural communes in learning from tachai. the college assigns students to do scientific farming in communes and their sub-divisions. last spring he and commune peasants for the first time grew paddy rice by scientific methods experimentally on two hectares of alkaline land on a river bend which used to harvest only 1.5 tons of grain per hectare. they gathered an excellent harvest, with half the land bringing in as much as nine tons per hectare. this also fired the peasants' enthusiasm for scientific farming. with other students and local commune peasants he experimented in comparing seed strains and on how to use powdered rock phosphate. this group also set up rural weather observation posts.

other leading cadres and representatives of the teachers and students also spoke at the discussion.

the peasants are eager for the college to train a greater number of competent agricultural workers especially at the present time when the movement to learn from tachai is sweeping the country, the college teachers and students reported. from the chaoyang prefecture alone, 10,000 people applied for admission when enrolment began earlier this year.

the teachers and students of chaoyang think it is the responsibility of a socialist agricultural college to train more and better agrotechnicians to help the learn-from-tachai movement. they express the resolve to follow chairman mao's revolutionary line in education, deepen the educational revolution and strive to train a greater number of people with socialist consciousness and culture.

Areas with Poor Natural Conditions in China Raise Crop Yields

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

one of the salient features in china's learn-from-tachai movement is the rapid rise in grain yields in many areas with poor natural conditions, in addition to steady progress in traditionally high-yield areas.

hsiyang county in north china's shansi province, where the pace-setting tachai brigade is located, sets a good example. this hilly county with a population of 220,000 was disaster-ridden owing to serious erosion. the people in 1967 started remaking nature, following tachai's example. by 1969 grain production was double the 1966 figure, reaching 80,000 tons. this year, output is estimated at nearly four times that for 1966.

the socialist enthusiasm of the masses in undertaking large-scale land improvement is a determining factor for this rapid progress.

the people of hsiyang have in the past few years transformed 80 per cent of the county's 26,000 hectares of farmland into contour terraces that conserve water, soil and manure. serried terraces buttressed by stone retaining walls now fill more than 3,000 gullies, a legacy of centuries of erosion.

dykes totalling 220 kilometres in length have been put up along the stone-strewn banks of the county's five rivers. large stretches of such beaches behind the dykes have been transformed into farmland. the county now has 160 small and medium-sized reservoirs as against three in 1969.

the scale of land improvement has grown as the collective strength of communes and their sub-divisions has increased. wang chin-tzu, deputy secretary of the county party committee, said: "the masses have unbounded creative power. once they are mobilized, they can work wonders. the more they do, the greater their daring and ability."

an increasing number of communes and brigades have embarked on creating "artificial plains" by merging small terraces into larger ones suitable for mechanized farming. in the past five years, some 100 hilltops have been levelled to make such "plains".

a county-wide project was completed in 1973 to bring nearly 700 hectares of land under irrigation by diverting the water of one river into another. a still bolder project, which will benefit 6,000 hectares, was started this year. a tunnel about a dozen kilometres long is being driven to lead in the water of the hsiaoho river for irrigation.

the principle guiding these projects is self-reliance and hard work. state investment accounts for less than 10 per cent of the construction funds, the rest being borne by the communes and their sub-divisions. the peasants quarry stones and make lime and explosives on their own. tho cement and hand tractors used on these projects are made by county-run plants.

the experience of hsiyang county and other advanced agricultural units shows that conditions for agricultural production are important, but can be changed. people can improve unfavourable conditions and create favourable ones. chairman mao says: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed."

the success of traditionally grain-deficient hopei province provides another example.

located on the haiho river, hopei province was frequently hit by floods, water-logging, drought and alkaline. the people of the province started a campaign, particularly in the past decade, to tame the river. in the winter-spring season every year, from 300,000 to 500,000 commune members take part in the work. millions of others dig ditches and canals, sink wells, level land and build other farm improvement projects. to date the province has dug and dredged 2,800 kilometres of trunk river channels, built 2,700 kilometres of flood-control dykes, sunk 500,000 pump wells and constructed tens of thousands of bridges and culverts.

now, the disastrous floods and water-logging along the haiho river are in the main controlled. half the province's farmland is irrigated. the tracts of alkaline land caused by the river overflowing its banks have been reduced by 58 percent. the province achieved self-sufficiency in grain in 1969 and sold surplus grain to the state in the last two years.

suchien county of kiangsu province in east china, is situated on the lower reaches of the yi, shu anj szu rivers, with loma lake on the north and the grand canal running across it. the county used to be called the "corridor of floods". it also suffered from drought. most of the county's 76,666 hectares of land are alkali, sand or other poor soil composition. but the 830,000 people of the county prove with their hard work that even an area with such bad conditions can be transformed.

the county deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai in 1970. a surveying team composed of cadres, veteran peasants and technicians made a general survey of all the county's hills, river courses and areas damaged by floods. the county then mapped out an overall

plan to tame rivers and improve the soil. in the past five years, 200,000 to 300,000 people turned out every year to build farmland improvement projects.

in the first of the three campaigns launched, two electric pumping stations were built, each with a capacity of 2,500 kilowatts. and 26,666 hectares of irrigated land were added. in the second campaign, five people's communes concentrated on transforming tracts of marshy land inundated with by lake overflow every year. they built and consolidated embankments, constructed sluice gates and culverts and set up pumping stations. after three years of arduous work, they turned 6,000 hectares of marshes into cropland that gives stable high yields. manpower from three communes was organized to transform the hilly and rolling land in the third campaign. the people worked four winter-spring seasons and increased the grain output several fold. in addition, the county dredged eight main drainage channels.

leading cadres of the county worked at the side of the masses throughout the campaigns, drawing carts, digging earth and building dams. in mid-august 1974, heavy rain fell with precipitation reaching 440 mm. in just few hours. the swollen lake threatened the people and thriving crops. all leading members of the county party committee rushed to the 100-kilometre-long dykes and led the people in fighting the flood and draining excess water. a bumper harvest was achieved that year.

thanks to the soaring enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members, the county became self-sufficient in grain in 1970. it sold surplus grain to the state the following year. in 1974, the county's average grain output per hectare was 5.7 tons as against 2.1 tons in 1969. its total grain output reached 340,000 tons in 1974, 2.4 times that in 1969 or 4.5 times that of the early post-liberation years.

there are more than three hundred counties in new china which have distinguished themselves in the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture. the recent national conference on learning from tachai called for over one third of china's more than 2,000 counties become tachai-type counties by 1980.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

China's Principle of "Taking Grain as Key Link and Ensuring All-round Development"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

the rural people's communes in china follow the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" in order to achieve a balanced growth of food and industrial crops and of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries to meet the people's everyday needs and provide raw materials for industry.

in 1974, compared with 1949, the year of liberation, china's grain production was up 2.4 times, cotton 5.7 times, and cooking oil, sugar, tobacco, tea and silkworm cocoons anywhere from several to a dozen or more times. the total forest area at present is twice as large as 26 years ago and the annual timber production 5.2 times. animal husbandry, centred mainly on pig raising, too, has made big advances, with a 4.5-fold hike in the number of pigs and considerable increases in sheep, goats, horses and cattle. notable progress has also been registered in both marine fishing and sea and fresh water breeding.

as agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, and grain the cornerstone of this foundation, the level of grain production to a certain extent determines the rate of growth of industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and thus affects the entire national economy. in national economic development, therefore, china puts agriculture, particularly grain production, in first place. in mapping out annual plans for farm production, planning departments at all levels, from central government to county, give priority to grain production in the allocation of land and distribution and supply of chemical fertilizer, insecticides and farm machinery. while consolidating and improving the existing marketable grain producing bases, china has over the past few years built a number of new ones protected from drought and waterlogging and onsuring high and stable yields. these have played a big part in guaranteeing the supply of food. inspired by the great call of chairman mao and the party central committee -- "the whole party get mobilized and go all out to develop agriculture and grain production," china has won consecutive good harvests over the past 14 years and achieved self-sufficiency in food grain with a certain amount of reserves. gone for good is the situation characteristic of the old society in which tens of millions of people suffered from starvation all the year round.

taking grain as the key link and ensuring all-round development is a principle of great importance

formulated by chairman mao for developing china's agriculture. it embodies the law of planned and proportionate development of china's national economy as well as the law of agricultural development itself. national economic development requires a big variety of farm produce. chairman mao made it clear long ago: "agriculture occupies first place in our economic construction; it is by agriculture we solve both the most important problem of food, and the problem of raw materials such as cotton, hemp, sugar-cane and bamboo, which are needed for the making of clothes, sugar, paper and other necessities. the care of forests and the increase of livestock are also an important part of agriculture." guided by this principle of chairman mao's, china's rural areas have correctly handled the relations between the production of grain and other farm crops and those among farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, thus bringing about an all-round development of agriculture.

china has 100 million hectares of cropland, about the same amount of arable wasteland, several hundred million hectares of forestable land, several hundred million hectares of grassland, several dozen million hectares of fresh water surface and several dozen thousand kilometres of seacoast. these are favourable conditions for expanding the major lines of agriculture. the rural people's communes develop the production of grain and industrial crops in the light of their specific natural environments and farming practices.

taking full advantage of the strength of their collective economy, the people's communes are able to work out all-round plans for the use and management of land so as to increase per-unit yields and win good harvests of grain and other crops. at the same time, mountains and wasteland have been reclaimed in many places to extend the acreage planted to grain and industrial crops. people in szechwan province have increased sugar output by growing sugar-cane on river banks; those in hunan have planted tea oil trees on hills and boosted the output of tea oil to half of the total production of cooking oils in the province; in yunnan, people's communes in many counties which grew no tea before have opened new plantations on mountain slopes. dykes, embankments and roadsides are being used in many areas to grow industrial crops.

rape was previously grown mainly in the yangtze river valley. now rape growing has been extended to many areas both south and north of the country as communes and brigades have succeeded in acclimatizing the crop through scientific experiment and mastering the laws governing its growth, evolving cultivation methods appropriate to local conditions. these new rape growers have achieved high yields by changing their cropping systems, planting two rice crops and one rape

in a year in the south, or using winter-spring fallow land to grow rape in the north. compared with 1970, china's total acreage under rape this year increased by about a million hectares and the total output of rapeseed was up 50 percent.

in shanghai, china's largest metropolis with a population of eight million, 80 percent of the vegetable cooking oil consumed at the time of liberation had to be shipped in from elsewhere. following the principle of all-round development and paying adequate attention to rape growing while increasing grain and cotton production on the outskirts, the municipality has since 1964 achieved self-sufficiency in edible oil for both the rural and urban population. beginning last year, shanghai has been able to divert a surplus of vegetable oil for industrial purposes.

jute and ambari hemp are essentials for the bast fibre textile industry. although china had vast areas suited to growing the two crops, as a result of the devastation by the kuomintang reactionaries, the national total output of jute and ambari hemp in 1949 was only 36,850 tons, or some 25 per cent of the output in chekiang province at present. in pre-liberation days, most of the gunny bags and other bast fibre goods on china's market were imported.

after the founding of new china, jute and ambari hemp output rose steadily but could not keep up with the development of the national economy. in the spirit of independence and self-reliance, the chinese people strove to speed up the production of jute and ambari hemp.

while increasing per-unit yield, traditional producers expanded acreage under jute and ambari hemp by intercropping. kwangtung province last year increased the acreage of jute by 11,000 hectares and ambari hemp by 20,000 hectares. anhwei, shantung and honan provinces, new bast fibre producing areas, planted jute and ambari hemp on mountain slopes, alkaline and low-lying wasteland on river banks. the area sown to the two crops in the three provinces last year was three times what it was in 1971 and the total output was increased fivefold.

under the guidance of the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" formulated by chairman mao, china has made big headway in jute and ambari hemp production since 1971 and last year achieved near self-sufficiency.

in recent years, much attention has been paid to increasing vegetable production in many big and medium cities. at present, peking, shanghai, shenyang, changchun and shihchiachuang have by and large achieved self-

sufficiency in vegetables. in addition, in many factories and mining enterprises workers' families have organized vegetable cultivation on wasteland around plant buildings. now a number of factories and mines have become self-sufficient in vegetables and pork.

china's experience shows that expansion of grain production and diversification of the economy complement, condition and promote each other. only by implementing the principle of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development, can both those who are able-bodied and those who can play only an auxiliary part play their proper role every season in the year. diversification of the economy brings a greater accumulation of funds for the collective to accelerate farm mechanization, and the development of animal husbandry, forestry, oil-bearing crops and sericulture increases the sources of fertilizer. by enabling everyone to give of his best, tapping the potentials of the land to the full and making the fullest possible use of materials, the practice of taking grain as the key link, diversifying the economy and making multiple use of materials is a sure way of developing agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

taking grain as the key link is applied from an overall point of view. in a given area, however, attention should be paid to the specific local natural conditions. while engaging in grain production in the main, the rural communes are encouraged to develop a many-sided economy. if conditions permit, industrial crop production areas also undertake grain production and other lines as do the livestock breeding, forestry and fishery areas. apart from developing the collective economy and ensuring its predominant position, the rural communes stimulate and help individual households to raise livestock and poultry and take up other side occupations.

the state has promoted the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" among the rural people's communes through a number of measures. the industrial departments concerned have made efforts to provide the countryside with the necessary tools, equipment and other means of production, and financial and trade departments have strengthened their work on purchasing. to encourage the diversification of commune and brigade economy, these departments have correctly carried out the party's policies of price and purchase.

EDUCATION

Big Progress in Education of Northeast China Minority

(NCNA-English Harbin, Nov. 20, 1975)

250 students, or over one third of china's hoche nationality inhabiting china's northeast border area, are now studying in schools, thanks to the rapid development in education there since liberation.

the hoche nationality, one of china's smallest minority peoples, has now increased its population to 700 from the 300 it was down to when liberated.

for generations the hoche people had inhabited the lower reaches of the heilung and wusuli rivers where they lived by fishing and hunting. cruelly oppressed by reactionary ruling classes before liberation, they were at last driven from their native places to the desolate marshland area. life there was even harsher and to keep body and soul together they gathered wild plants for food and wore animal skins. there were no schools, and almost none could read or write. exposure, undernourishment and epidemic diseases decimated the population and on the eve of liberation the whole nationality was on the verge of extinction.

with the founding of new china, the hoche people, like other brother minority nationalities in china, became masters of the state. helped by the communist party and the government, they returned to settled down in their native villages of chiehchinkou and hsiapacha on the bank of the heilung river, and in szupai village on the bank of the wusuli river. following the establishment of the two people's communes of the hoche nationality in 1958, production was more rapidly increased and living standards constantly improved. with all the hoche people's villages thriving, the population began and is continuing to increase.

education of the hoche nationality is also given close attention by the party and government. soon after liberation they set up three primary schools in the areas mainly inhabited by the hoche people. the hoche nationality's right to education, unrecognised in old china, was firmly established, and in recent years much progress has been made. take the chiehchinkou commune's school for example. when first established, the school had only one teacher. it has now become a nine-year middle school staffed by five teachers of hoche nationality and with an enrollment of some 200 students, half of which are hoche children.

the hoche nationality now has a considerable number of middle school, college and university graduates working as doctors, teachers, book-keepers, car drivers, steam-boat steersmen, power-station workers, state cadres and fighters and commanders of the people's liberation army. many have joined the communist party or the communist youth league. 22-year-old tung shuang-chin, a young hoche woman, attended the fourth national people's congress held earlier this year as a representative of her people and was elected to the presidium of the first session.

spare time education is also popular in the villages. there are night schools as well as household study groups run specially for mothers and aged people. young people take their textbooks and blackboards onto their fishing boats or on the river banks to study during work breaks.

the hoche people are fond of singing and dancing. they would sing and dance to their heart content during holidays. the amateur theatrical troupe frequently perform at the theatrical festivals periodically held by the county, administrative prefecture and the province. their compositions in praise of chairman mao, the communist party and the happy life today have won warm applause from audiences of various nationalities.

wire-broadcasts are also very popular as are the regular film shows made possible by the gift of film projectors from the state.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Rapid Progress of Postal and Telecommunications Services in Yunnan Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 21, 1975)

a network of postal and telecommunications services radiating out from kunming to other parts of yunnan province has taken shape over the last few years. newspapers, letters and mail of all kinds are speedily delivered to cities and rural areas by air, rail, and road carriers.

the rapid development of the postal and telecommunications services, which closely link the southwest china's border province with peking and other parts of the country, have played a big role in promoting the province's socialist revolution and construction.

yunnan province is located at the yun-kwei plateau on the south-western frontier of china. more than 20 minority nationalities live there in scattered communities in the high mountains. in pre-liberation days there were no post offices, and the few telephone and telecommunications services linked only a few cities. under the rule of the kuomintang and local chieftains and headmen the peasants had to walk for six days to post a letter in the county town.

after liberation, thousands of miles of rural mail routes were organized by postal workers and the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the communist party. commune members can now get and post their letters in their own commune's post office or ones close to home. letters take only five days from the remote kungshan county northwest of the province to kunming. in the past, post between them took more than 20 days. a new 72,000 kilometre-long telephone line, and walkie-talkie lines set up in some areas link the provincial capital with all communes in the province.

motor cycles, telephone sets and carrier systems equipment are produced in the province's newly-established telecommunications equipment factories. relying on their own forces, the postal and telecommunications workers trial-produced electronic telephone exchanges and other equipment which has made it possible to use the same line for telephone, television, telegraph and radio photo transmissions without their interfering with each other.

the development of postal and telecommunications services has promoted increased circulation of newspapers and periodicals. the provincial circulation of the "people's daily", red flag and the "yunnan daily" is double that for 1965 at the beginning of the cultural revolution. all the people's communes and most of the production brigades subscribe to newspapers and periodicals and the local people are able to keep well informed on the situation in china and abroad.

ARTIFICIAL SKIN

Artificial Skin Devised by Army General Hospital

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 20, 1975)

a new kind of artificial skin to cover burn wounds has been made by the general hospital of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army after three years of experiments. in 403 cases of graft transplants, the rate of adhesion to wounds came to 86.2 per cent.

this artificial skin has three good features: it can be put into mass production, preserved in in a plastic bag and stored anywhere. it does not irritate wounds, is antigen-free and has affinity to the tissues of the body and therefore checks the growth of bacteria and stops bleeding. there is little exudate from wounds covered by such skin, thereby reducing the mortality rate. dressings can be changed less frequently, reducing the pain of the patient.

formerly, emergency treatment of extensive, deep burns often required a large number of homografts and heterografts (such as porcine skin), apart from patient autografts. this artificial skin provides a useful substitute for scarce homografts.

an artificial skin research group under the general hospital of the p.l.a. nanking units started research in 1972. members of the group first focussed on the main contradiction of the adhesiveness of artificial skin, assimilating experience from china and abroad. they analysed and compared a dozen materials that have been used in china and other countries. they found that collagen (a fibrous protein found in connective tissue, bone, and cartilage) was most satisfactory. with the help of workers, they solved the technical problems of the production of the artificial skin. in order to check the growth of bacteria and stop bleeding, they added some chinese medicinal herbs. they trial-produced over 60 kinds of artificial skin in a little more than two years after 250 experiments on animals. finally they selected the present type.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Newspapers Welcome China-Burma Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Nov. 21, 1975)

burmese newspapers published editorials recently to warmly welcome the sino-burmese joint communique.

"the mirror" in its november 19 editorial says that the burma-china joint communique "clearly depicts the friendship between the burmese and chinese peoples in the past and at present, as well as the prospect of friendly co-existence from generation to generation."

the editorial says: "the two countries will develop their relations in accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence and make the traditional paukphaw friendship between the burmese and chinese peoples everlasting."

the paper "the working people's daily" in burmese says in an editorial yesterday that the burma-china joint communique is a "concrete expression of the development of friendship between the two peoples" and "deepens this traditional friendship". this shows that president u ne win's visit to china "has achieved a satisfactory success", the editorial adds.

the english edition of the same paper in an editorial on the burma-china joint communique says that president u ne win's visit to china "has been a great success and the most important milestone in china-burma relations".

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Prime Minister Receives Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 20, 1975)

jacques chirac, french prime minister, edgar faure, president of the national assembly, and michel d'ornano, minister of industry and research, today received separately the chinese journalists delegation led by sun yi-ching, chief editor of the "peking daily", and had friendly conversations with them.

prime minister jacques chirac declared that the french government earnestly hopes to maintain good relations with china, which is an important element of the french government's foreign policy. he stressed that china and france have similar views on national independence and on rejection of domination by the superpowers.

yu meng-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in france, was present on all three occasions.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to france at the invitation of the french government.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon met with french foreign minister jean sauvagnargues, his wife and the other distinguished french guests accompanying him on the visit. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and his wife attended the meeting.

present were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and deputy department directors hsu wei-chin, chang han-chih, yen hung-liang and fu shun-ho of the foreign ministry.

French Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues' Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and madame arnaud gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of french minister of foreign affairs jean sauvagnargues and madame sauvagnargues.

among those attending were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min.

present were french minister of foreign affairs and madame sauvagnargues and their party as well as diplomatic officials of the french embassy here.

at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, the french and chinese foreign ministers proposed toasts to the constant growth of the relations between france and china and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

in the last few days, french minister of foreign affairs and madame sauvagnargues and the other distinguished french guests toured the great wall, ting ling (one of the ming tombs), the palace museum, tien tan (temple of heaven) park and the summer palace and visited a factory and a kindergarten.

CHINA AND IRAN

Feature Story -- Sino-Iranian Friendship Bears New Flowers

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

"oh, dear brothers, how i shall miss you excl.", said the iranian volleyball player seyed mahmoud mirfattahi, in biding farewell to his chinese friends upon departure for home at the peking airport on october 5.

he came to china in early december last year as a member of the iranian armed forces' volleyball team. he was seriously injured in a traffic accident and immediately rushed to the general hospital of the chinese people's liberation army. he was then in a state of complete paraplegia and the emergency check-up showed that his 11th and 12th thoracic vertebra were broken and displaced, with injury of the spinal cord. a leading member of the hospital headed a team of 20 specialists and doctors from peking's five hospitals in holding consultations on the case. mirfattahi had come to promote friendship. the medical workers were resolved, for the sake of that friendship and to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, to put the iranian friends on his feet again.

with the consent of the iranian ambassador to china, mirfattahi was operated on by a team including five professors and two surgeons. a special nursing group composed of a leading cadre, specialists, doctors and nurses attended the patient. the treatment combined western methods and traditional chinese therapy. measures were taken to prevent the possible complications of paraplegia.

shortly after the operation, the patient's left thigh began to swell and medical experts in consultation diagnosed thrombosis of deep veins. they promptly performed another operation and administered comprehensive treatment which quickly improved the situation.

during his hospitalization, mirfattahi was frequently visited by leading members of the chinese foreign ministry, the physical culture and sports commission, and the general staff headquarters, the general political department and the headquarters of the railway corps of the chinese people's liberation army who showed great concern for his recovery.

many specialists from medical institutions in peking took time out of their busy schedules to study the plan of medical treatment and give suggestions for treatment and nursing. though in poor health, 68-year-old professor hsu tien-yi, a surgical specialist, worked to give the patient the best possible care. the group of nurses and medical orderlies kept round-the-clock vigil at the patient's bedside. they said: "we shall do our best, whatever the difficulty and hardship for brother mirfattahi, in the interests of the friendship between the people of china and iran."

a metal corset was rushed out by workers of the peking artificial limbs factory, a pair of special shoes was provided by a shoe-making factory, and a wheelchair was flown in from shanghai to facilitate the patient's recovery.

full of optimism, mirfattahi battled tenaciously and cooperated closely with the medical staff. he told the nurses around: "the sun has cast its radiance on my eyes. i think i will be able to rise to my feet again." enduring the acute pains with courage, he set about functional training.

thanks to the efforts of the chinese medical workers to give him the best possible treatment and nursing and to his own dogged and assiduous exercising, the patient was able to rise to his feet after 330 days of hospitalization and can now walk. a recent general physical check up showed that brain, heart, lungs, livers, kidneys and other major organs are all functioning well.

"the traffic accident was only that but the friendship between our two peoples is longstanding," mirfattahi said. "we have always been friends and the wonderful care given me by the chinese doctors and nurses has enhanced our friendship."

mirfattahi left for home escorted by a chinese doctor and an interpreter. the government and army of iran, the iranian embassy in peking and the patient's mother have shown understanding as regards his injury and expressed very sincere friendship for the chinese people.

they have extended repeated thanks to the leading members of chinese departments concerned and the chinese doctors, nurses and other staff members for the care given to mirfattahi. hossein shojaie, cultural counsellor of the iranian embassy said: "in the past the well-known silk road linked up iran and china by land and busy marine traffic opened a broad avenue of friendship between our two peoples. mirfattahi's recovery and flight home is a blossom of friendship on the new 'silk road' in the air between iran and china."

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Wu Shu Group Ends Visit to Morocco

(NCNA-English Rabat, Nov. 20, 1975)

the chinese wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and sword-play) group left here today for algeria after concluding its friendly visit to morocco.

during its stay in the country, the group gave four shows in rabat, casablanca, fes and marrakech to the warm welcome of the spectators. watching the show in rabat were mohamed tahiri jotti, secretary of state to the prime minister in charge of the youth and sports, and omar benchemsi, mayor of the urban prefecture of rabat-sale, as well as more than 2,000 spectators. in fes, nearly 10,000 spectators including lamrabet mohamed, governor of the province of fes, and hadj benzakour driss, president of the municipal council of fes, watched the chinese wu shu display. after the display, the governor received and gave a banquet in honour of the group.

the chinese group arrived in morocco on november 9 on a friendly visit. on november 12, secretary mohamed tahiri jotti received the head and vice-head of the group. chinese ambassador song han-yi was also present on the occasion.

yesterday evening, the chinese ambassador hosted a reception for the group's visit, at which moroccan officials of government departments concerned and friends from the sports, cultural and journalist circles were present.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Watches Philippine-China Table Tennis Match

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

president ferdinand e. marcos of the philippines attended and made a warm speech at the opening ceremony of the philippine-china table tennis friendship contest at the rizal memorial hall in manila, according to a report from the philippine capital.

leader of the chinese table tennis team yen hsin and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to the philippines hsiao teh accompanied president marcos in watching the contest.

after the matches, president marcos shook hands with the coaches and players of the two countries and congratulated them.

exhibition matches were played after the men's and women's singles and doubles between the players of the two countries.

the matches were enthusiastically applauded.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Badminton Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

the visiting singapore badminton delegation led by lee kin tat gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation, chi yu-hua and chen yu-niang, leading members of departments concerned, and chinese badminton players and coaches.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and singapore.

the delegation will leave here tomorrow for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

New Tsars Speed Up Arms Race, War Preparations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

the brezhnev clique has been for years fervently chanting the paeans of "detente" and "disarmament" and trying sedulously to impress the world that it is the very archangel who would bring peace to mankind. but what it has done is quite the reverse; these same years saw the soviet social-imperialists throwing themselves body and soul into a feverish drive for arms expansion and war preparations.

in the past, tsarist russia was known as a state of "military and feudal imperialism" which sustained its aggression and expansion abroad with recklessly inflated military power. today, outdoing their predecessors, the new tsars in the kremlin, in rivalry with u.s. imperialism for world domination, have given top priority to arms expansion and war preparations and have devoted ever more manpower, material and money to military purposes.

the lullabies of "detente" and "disarmament" cannot muffle the new tsars' big strides towards all-round military buildup and war preparations.

for more than a decade, soviet military spending has risen year after year. according to statistical data gathered from various sources, during the 14 years ending 1974, the average annual rate of increase in actual soviet military expenditure is 9.7 percent: nine percent in the five years 1961-1965; 11.1 percent in the five years 1966-1970; and 11.9 percent in the four years 1971-1974. the 1974 military expenditure was nearly four times that of 1960.

the share that military spending took up in the national income registered a similar increase. it was 13.1 percent in 1960, 17.1 percent in 1970 and 19.6 percent in 1974. the last percentage is about the same as that reached by hitlerite germany on the eve of world war two and greatly surpassed the levels reached by u.s. imperialism respectively in the time of its war of aggression in korea and that in viet nam and in the present period. according to soviet official statistics, the soviet union's national income is about 66 percent of that of the united states, while its actual military spending tops that of the united states by 20 percent. in 1974, 35 percent of the soviet government's budgeted expenditure was actually swallowed up by its military machine.

the militarization of the soviet national economy has reached truly alarming proportions. a soviet publication advertising brezhnev clique's line calls for

"an economy which can guarantee the waging of a war by either nuclear fragmentation means or conventional weapons". as a result, the soviet economy has been transformed into a virtual war economy with the munition industry growing ever more lopsidedly at the expense of the consumer goods industry and agriculture in the past 20 years. it was reported that 60 percent of the soviet industrial enterprises were geared to military purposes.

to prepare the industries for wartime production, the brezhnev clique has altered the pattern of industrial disposition, set up several belts of munition industry and increased the strategic stockpile. especially noteworthy is the fact that in the past few years the kremlin bosses have turned more and more to the developed capitalist countries for huge credits, advanced know-how and equipment and grain as a convenient expedient to cope with the staggering consequences of a militarized economy and boost further the potential to keep up the arms race and war preparations.

the expansion of the soviet arsenal, both nuclear and conventional, has been remarkable. in the past decade or so, the two superpowers concluded agreements supposedly to limit their nuclear arsenal, but such accords only served to inflate it. moscow's rush for nuclear supremacy has been particularly glaring. according to western press reports, in the case of icbms, in 1962, the united states had 294 as against the soviet union's 75; in 1969, it was 1,054 against 1,050; and in 1975, the united states remains at the 1969 level, while the number of soviet icbms soared to 1,618, 564 more than the u.s. in the 13 years from 1962 to 1975, the number of soviet icbms increased nearly 22 times, seven times faster than the united states.

in the case of submarine-launched ballistic missiles, in 1963, the united states had 224, while the soviet union had 100; in 1975, the former has 656 and the latter 784, that is, 128 more than the former. thus, in the 12 years up to 1975, the number of soviet slbms increased nearly eightfold, 3.5 times faster than the united states.

today, the soviet nuclear armament has reached a phase more or less on a par with that of the united states. the former excels the latter in the number of nuclear-capable delivery systems and in the yield of each nuclear warhead, but is inferior in technology and accuracy. to fill this gap, the soviet union has since 1972 speeded up the trial production and deployment of four new-type missiles and has successfully tested its multiple independently-targetable missiles. it is making the final dash in the race for overall nuclear supremacy.

the total tonnage of soviet naval craft has doubled in the past ten years.

despite the smaller number of its strategic bombers, the soviet union enjoys overwhelming superiority over the united states in the number of conventional combat aircraft. it has also far outstripped the united states in armaments for the land forces. for instance, the soviet army now has 40,000 tanks as against the 10,000 of the u.s. army.

the numbers in the soviet armed forces have grown steadily. they remained at a level of over three million in the sixties, but rose sharply in the first years of the seventies and have now reached 4,200,000, nearly twice the numbers in the u.s. armed forces-2,130,000.

the soviet union has also taken a series of measures to enlarge the source of reserves and put its system of mobilization on a practical war-time footing. since effecting the new conscription law in 1968, the age of induction begins at 18 instead of 19, the number of those who enjoy deferment of service is cut and pre-service military training is carried out among the youngsters. the term of service for privates is shortened by a year, but that for officers is prolonged and a new military rank of warrant officer (the lowest rank) has been instituted. all this has not only enlarged the source of recruits and increased the number of servicemen and officers, but greatly expanded the reserves of both officers and men. according to data of the london international institute for strategic studies, the soviet reserves of men and officers amount to 25 million, with nearly six million of them having served in the armed forces in the last five years.

the soviet union has frequently held military exercises of various types. in the past decade, many large-scale military manoeuvres were carried out by the soviet forces themselves or together with those of the warsaw treaty members. to demonstrate its global operation capability, the soviet union held a global naval exercise of unprecedented scale last april, involving over 200 warships and supporting vessels.

through all possible channels, the soviet new tsars are extensively propagating militarism and russian chauvinism to whip up war mania among the people, the younger generation in particular.

all these facts show clearly that the soviet social-imperialists have in recent years pushed arms race to a new high and a marked change has taken place in the balance of military power between the two superpowers.

in his work "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", lenin pointed out: "any other basis under capitalism for the division of spheres of influence, of interests, of colonies, etc., than a calculation of the strength of the participants in the division, their

general economic, financial, military strength, etc., is inconceivable." he also wrote that "once the relation of forces is changed, what other solution of the contradictions can be found under capitalism than that of force?" the build-up of military strength by the soviet social-imperialists is certainly a stimulant to their policy of war adventures.

recently, the brezhnev clique time and again boasted that "on the whole front of global confrontation", the soviet social-imperialists are "historically in the offensive" and that they will "launch an extensive and really general offensive" backed by military might".

this clique also stressed that its armed forces should be ready "for a war using any weapons," and for "launching a tactical offensive with or without nuclear weapons".

to build up an allround military supremacy over the other superpower, the brezhnev clique is now energitically speeding up the "wheel of arms race" and "material preparations for a world war".

the brezhnev clique is frantically accelerating its arms expansion and war preparations under the cover of "detente". this stern reality has enabled the world people to see through more and more clearly the true features of the soviet social-imperialists. at the same time, it is a sharp mockery of those who try to check the momentum of the soviet arms expansion and war preparations with the help of "disarmament" and "detente".

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Refuting Soviet Social-Imperialist Theory of "Limited Economic Sovereignty"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

years ago, the soviet social-imperialists invaded and occupied one of their allies on the pretext of "limited sovereignty". now, urged on by their hegemonist ambitions, they have exploited this imperialist theory by imposing on the developing countries a whole set of concepts concerning "limited economic sovereignty". the purpose is to further their infiltration and influence in the third world.

the so-called "limited economic sovereignty" implies: the soviet union's economic sovereignty is "unlimited" while the other countries' is "limited"; the soviet union has the right to control the economic lifeline of other countries and exploit their resources, while the latter have no right to oppose this control and exploitation;

the soviet union may bring the economic development of other countries into its own orbit and reduce them to its economic appendage, while the latter must not raise any objection. those who dare defy kremlin's unlimited economic sovereignty will have to face the charges of "nationalism", "anti-soviet tendency", "small-nation chauvinism", etc.

the "limited economic sovereignty" as put forward by the soviet social-imperialists comprises the following:

one, "industry decides everything". at the sixth session of the council of the united nations industrial development organisation, the soviet representative stated that "sovereignty over the natural resources is depending to a great extent upon the industrial capability of utilizing these resources by the developing countries." (soviet representatives had dwelt on this same hegemonist theme at several international conferences earlier.) that is to say, the sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources is limited and dependent on the "industrial capability of utilizing these resources" so, the more a country is industrialized, the greater its sovereignty. those countries which are yet to develop their industry have no sovereignty at all. thus, the logical conclusion of this theory is that those third world countries which are under-developed industrially or are yet to build their industry will have to cede the sovereignty over their own natural resources partially or wholly, while the industrially developed superpowers may encroach upon the natural resources of others without restraint. this amounts to global brigandage.

it is precisely this fallacy that has brought the soviet social-imperialists into direct opposition to the demand of some coastal countries for 200-mile exclusive economic zones. at various international conferences on the law of the sea in recent years, soviet representatives harped again and again on the tune that coastal states, "lacking technical fishing capacity", "cannot possibly increase their catches". they alleged that "there was clearly no benefit either to coastal, deep-sea fishing or humanity as a whole, if the developing countries try to cling to their fishery resources which they could not even exploit." in pursuance of this logic, the soviets demanded that a coastal state" shall grant foreign fishermen, on a non-discriminatory basis, the right to fish within this (exclusive economic) zone". to put it more specifically, soviet fishing fleets should be granted the right to fish in the economic zones of other coastal states. "lacking technical fishing capacity", you can only exercise "limited" sovereignty over your own marine resources. with adequate "technical fishing capacity", i may lay claim to your marine resources. such is the soviet social-imperialist logic excl.

the soviet union has styled itself as "a developed socialist country", and yet its industrial capacity seems

rather inadequate for the full exploitation of its own natural resources. otherwise, the soviet government would not have so importunately solicited the help of the united states and japan to tap the siberian petroleum and natural gas deposits. according to moscow's logic, "industry decides everything". since the soviet union is incapable of exploiting the siberian deposits and thus automatically loses its sovereignty over these resources, any country capable of doing it should be free to tap them, thereby "bringing benefit to humanity as a whole".

here, one must hasten to add that the soviet assertion that "industry decides everything" applies only to the developing countries of the third world and definitely not to the soviet union which enjoys unlimited sovereignty.

two. natural resources are "international property". in 1973, one of the kremlin leaders warned an arab state leader who visited moscow that "though arab oil is arab property in form, it is actually international property". at the 1974 special session of the united nations general assembly, andrei gromyko declared that the settlement of the oil issue required the extensive representation of other countries.

the soviets then tried to bring pressure to bear on the arab countries against their decision to raise oil prices, saying that higher oil prices would "plunge trade and economic ties of a number of departments into chaos" and "cause tension in the international situation". to this, they added threateningly, the soviet union could not "remain indifferent".

arab oil belongs to the arabs; this is a matter of common sense. yet, the social-imperialists say: "no, that's international property." one cannot help wondering: is soviet oil "international property" too?

this year, the soviet union broke its agreement with the eastern european countries and all of a sudden boosted the prices of oil exported to these countries. this naturally gave rise to objection. the soviet mouthpiece, the novosti press agency, released last march an article by its political commentator who publicly enjoined the eastern european countries to "respect" the soviet "sovereignty over its natural resources" and must not "for a single instant" "ignore" this "principle".

to the soviet union, the natural resources of other countries are "international property" which it cannot "remain indifferent". as for the resources of the soviet union, the other countries must not "for a single instant" ignore soviet sovereignty over them. "mine is mine, yours is mine too." only the social-imperialists have the audacity to uphold such "logic".

three, the demand for "equal opportunity". in the past few years, the soviet social-imperialists, in the name of opposing "all forms of discrimination", have on several

occasions demanded that the third world countries "give due attention to the possibility of expanding their trade" with the soviet union by granting it "trade terms similar to those normally granted to countries with developed market economies." to put it plainly, the soviet union wants the third world countries to open their doors wide to soviet goods, to give it an "equal opportunity" as extended to the old-line imperialists.

it is well known that moscow's outcry against "discrimination" and for "equitable trade terms" is intended to worm its way into the sphere of influence of the other superpower with which it is rivalling for world domination. its demand for "equal opportunity" serves in reality as a brick to open the doors of the third world countries. once the soviet social-imperialists are in, their greed knows no bounds.

basing itself on india's experience, an indian weekly wrote that "in its search and eagerness to grab more and more profits, the soviet union does not lag behind its u.s. counterparts."

official soviet statistics show that in the ten years ending 1974, the annual volume of soviet exports to developing countries through foreign trade channels increased nearly 3.5 times and that of soviet imports from these countries usually at low prices rose from 700 million to 2,400 million rubles. moscow openly admitted that soviet trade with these countries had never been a loss. it smugly declared that its "foreign currency earnings" from developing countries had "increased year after year which constitute a major contribution to the balance of our international payments." it sounds like an unconscious confession of the rapacious soviet social-imperialists who call for "equitable trade terms" and style themselves as the "natural ally" of the third world.

four. the call for "international division of labour". the soviet union has preached to the third world countries that "today, one can keep pace with the march of time only by relying on extensive international division of labour" and that "life itself has more and more forcefully pushed the cooperation in a new form to the fore." this "international division of labour" finds its main expression in "the specialization and coordination of production", of different countries.

while advocating an "international division of labour", moscow has boasted not without a shade of intimidation that without "cooperating" and increasing "ties" with the soviet union, without its "internationalist assistance", the developing countries "will surely be confronted with insurmountable difficulties." in other words, there is no way out for the developing countries other than falling dependent on the soviet union.

what the soviet call for "international division of labour" actually means is made quite clear in an article

in the soviet magazine, "foreign trade" (no. 5, 1974). it said that "the loans granted to the developing countries have been used for the purchase of soviet industrial equipment ... and for the payment of technical expenses incurred by designing ..." and that "the developing countries have repaid such loans by supplying the soviet union with their traditional commodities for export and with the products of the enterprises built with soviet aid." it listed as "traditional commodities for export" concentrated non-ferrous ores, natural gas, cotton, rubber, leather, edible oil, cocoa beans, knitwear, tea, coffee, tropical fruit, etc.

in plain words, the soviet proposition actually boils down to a division of labour between the industry of the soviet union and the agriculture of asia, africa and latin america. here, attention must be drawn to the inherent connection between the call for "international division of labour" and the assertion that "industry decides everything". since under the "international division of labour", the developing countries are to develop their agriculture, their industry will never be able to ensure sovereignty over their natural resources, and they are thus doomed to see helplessly their natural resources being plundered by that "developed socialist country".

in his work, "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", lenin points out that "the more capitalism is developed, the more strongly the shortage of raw materials is felt, the more intense the competition and the hunt for sources of raw materials throughout the whole world, the more desperate is the struggle for the acquisition of colonies."

with the two superpowers' rivalry for world domination growing in intensity in the past few years, the soviet revisionists have put into high gear their programme of arms expansion and war preparations. consequently, they have been hunting more frantically for raw materials and striving harder to enlarge their sphere of influence. the theory of "limited economic sovereignty" was spun exactly to serve kremlin's hegemonist politics.

but the wheels of history are inexorably rolling forward, and the anti-hegemony struggle of the countries and people of the third world is pressing ahead just as relentlessly. the social-imperialist theory of "limited economic sovereignty" is bound to fall flat before the awakening people of the third world.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Chu Teh Mourns Death of Spanish Chief of State Franco

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to alejandro rodriguez de valcarcel, president of the council of regency of the spanish state, expressing condolences on the death of francisco franco bahamonde, chief of state of spain. the message reads:

learning of the passing away of his excellency francisco franco bahamonde, chief of state of spain, i wish to express my condolences.

CHINA AND THAILAND

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Parliamentary Group of Thai Ruling Parties

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the parliamentary group of thai ruling parties led by chan ansuchote, minister to the state university bureau, and ananta chaisang, vice-minister of communications.

the group members present on the occasion are: mrs. chale chaisang, prasert sudbanthad and his wife, vinich vangtal, pinich chadrasurin, sawaeng tawatwachoom, chit nualmanee, charoom prabripputalung, booneua praseatsuwan, choosyn gonandana and his wife, thavorn chaisuwan, boonyiom sopon, prayard tramsarkorl, prichar bressasingha, pian pumjuntra, ramisra patarapani, ananta ruangkul, ampon chancharoen, arun iamek, parada buranasiri and boonchuay maprasert.

also present were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Parliamentary Group of Thai Ruling Parties Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

the parliamentary group of thai ruling parties led by chan ansuchote, minister to the state university bureau, with ananta chaisang, vice-minister of communications, as deputy leader gave a banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; and cheng jui-sheng, liu hsiang-wen and fei hsiao-tung, leading members of chinese departments.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

while in peking, the parliamentary group visited the peking general petro-chemical works, peking university and a neighbourhood community and toured the palace museum and the great wall.

the parliamentary group of thai ruling parties will shortly leave peking for shanghai before going home.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Trinidad-Tobago Gives Reception for Chinese Basketball Players

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Nov. 20, 1975)

yang mai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit of the chinese men's basketball team to trinidad and tobago.

arthur mcshine, acting governor-general of trinidad and tobago, attended the reception.

also present on the occasion were brensley barrow, minister of labour; hugo ghany, deputy speaker of the house of representatives; selwyn charles, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of education and culture; joffe serrette, commander of defence force; herry gordon, president of the trinidad and tobago amateur basketball association; other high government officials and parliament members; personages of the local sports circles; basketball players of trinidad and tobago and representatives of overseas chinese in the country.

at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship, acting governor-general arthur mcshine received all members of the chinese team and had a friendly conversation with them.

george chambers, minister of education and culture of trinidad and tobago, gave a reception here on november 18 in honour of the chinese basketball team. minister brensley barrow, deputy speaker hugo ghany, other high government officials and basketball players of trinidad and tobago were present.

CHINA AND UN

Resolution on Cyprus Question Adopted at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 20, 1975)

the united nations general assembly today adopted a resolution on the question of cyprus submitted by algeria and five other states.

the resolution calls upon all states "to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the republic of cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it."

the resolution reaffirms the urgent need for continued efforts to effectively implement all the parts of the resolution adopted by the general assembly last year.

the resolution calls for "the immediate resumption in a meaningful and constructive manner of the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities" in cyprus, the greek cypriot community and the turkish cypriot community.

the resolution also demands "the withdrawal without further delay of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence and personnel from the republic of cyprus, and the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs".

before voting, chinese representative lai ya-li explained china's vote on the cyprus question. he said: in our statement at the plenary meeting on november 14, the chinese delegation already expounded in a comprehensive way the chinese government's position on the question of cyprus. it is our sincere hope that the greek and turkish communities of cyprus and the parties concerned will continually root out superpower meddling,

intervention and sabotage, take to heart the overall interests, conduct peaceful and patient negotiations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation for a reasonable settlement of the cyprus question at an early date. based on the above position, the chinese delegation has decided to vote in favour of the draft resolution submitted by algeria and five other countries.

he said, with regard to the u.n. peace-keeping force, the chinese delegation has always held its position in principle, which is well known to all. consequently, we have reservations on the portion of the above draft resolution concerning the u.n. force.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets US Advance Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met the u.s. advance party led by byron m. cavaney, jr., director of the advance office of the white house. the party arrived in peking yesterday to make technical arrangements for u.s. president gerald r. ford's visit to china.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, gave a banquet in honour of the american guests at noon today.

george h. w. bush and harry e. t. thayer, chief and deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and other officials of the office were present on both occasions.

present were also leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lin ping, chin chia-lin, tang wen-sheng, kao chien-chung, liang chia-cho, wang feng, hsu hsi-yao and wu chien-hua.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Art and Handicraft Exhibition Closes in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 21, 1975)

the chinese art and handicraft exhibition closed in sarajevo, capital of the socialist republic of bosnia-herzegovina, yugoslavia, yesterday evening.

since its opening on november 6, more than 90,000 people had visited the exhibition, many coming from other cities of the country. the visitors highly praised chinese art and handicraft, which have a long history and a national tradition. they particularly admired the new creation and development of chinese art and handicraft since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

leaders of the republic and sarajevo visited the exhibition.

DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Commercial Personnel of Foreign Embassies in China Give Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

commercial personnel of various foreign embassies in china gave a reception here this evening, to thank the chinese ministry of foreign trade for the trip it arranged for them and their wives to shantung province, east china, last september.

among the guests at the reception were chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments under the ministry cheng to-pin, chang hsien-cheng, hsueh na, li shu-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets World Health Organization Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1975)

huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, met t.a. lambo, deputy director-general of the world health organization, and all members of the world health organization delegation he is leading here yesterday evening.

after the meeting, huang shu-tse gave a dinner in honour of the delegation. leading members of departments concerned and medical workers in the chinese capital were present.

the seven-member delegation arrived in peking by air on november 17 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

the delegation left peking by train this evening to visit tachai, shanghai and kwangchow.

while in peking, the delegation visited rural medical and health institutions and had discussions with "barefoot" doctors. it also visited a hospital and a cotton mill and toured the great wall.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico Makes Progress in Tenacious Struggle for Maritime Rights

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Nov. 19, 1975)

mexico has made progress in her tenacious struggle to safeguard her maritime rights and to oppose the superpowers' pursuit of hegemony over the sea.

the latest important move has been the government decision to establish a 200-mile exclusive economic zone off the coast of mexico.

the necessity of this zone was expounded by president luis echeverria recently when he submitted the relevant draft law in the congress. he declared: "modern fishing fleets of foreign countries are exploiting over a wide range, along our both coasts or at a point hardly 12 miles from our beaches, large quantities of resources which should primarily benefit the mexican people."

mexico's momentous struggle in defence of maritime resources began in the early sixties. in 1960, it declared the adjacent continental shelf as part of mexican territory. then followed the establishment of an exclusive fishing zone from 9 to 12 miles offshore in 1966, and the expansion of the territorial waters to 12 miles and the proclamation of the northern part of the gulf of california as an inland sea in 1969. in 1972, president echeverria officially announced the adoption of a patrimonial sea of 200 miles. but holding all this in contempt, the fishing powers have been preying on mexico's sea resources

many foreign fishing ships operate on the 200-mile waters in the gulf of mexico every day. frequent catches by 6 soviet factory trawlers and several u.s. ships on mexico's territorial waters off the yucatan peninsula were reported in november, 1973. from 1970 to 1973 some 120 poachers belonging to the soviet union, the united states and other countries caught shrimps on mexico's territorial waters off the state of campeche. consequently, the fishermen in the state lost 60,000,000 pesos in each of the four years. mexico's navy captured four u.s. poachers from 1973 to 1974. u.s. and soviet vessels also frequently appear in the gulf of california. on november 6 this year, a responsible member of the national chamber of fishery of mexico denounced the soviet and u.s. fishing operations along campeche and matamoros in the gulf of mexico.

mexico has 10,000 kilometres of coast-line and 500,000 square kilometres of continental shelf. the 200-mile exclusive economic zone that mexico has decided to establish has 2,000,000 square kilometres, where there are 504 kinds of fishes. with the establishment of the zone, mexico's annual haul will increase to 1.5 million tons from the present 0.5 million. the exclusive zone also abounds in mineral resources such as oil, phosphoric rock, manganese nodule, titanium, nickel and sulphur. mexico's establishment of the zone helps to open up wide prospects of utilizing its maritime resources and developing national economy.

mexico has in recent years adopted measures to establish and exploite the exclusive economic zone. the mexican navy has drawn up a plan to defend the zone. the mexican petroleum company has in the continental shelf area erected 15 drilling rigs and drilled 125 oil wells. efforts have been made to develop its fishery industry and strengthen its fishing fleet.

the mexican government decision has won wide support from the mexican people and other latin american countries.

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* NATIONAL *
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"WATER MARGIN" VS. "BANDIT SUPPRESSION"

One Political Objective and Two Artistic Specimens

- about Water Margin and Bandit Suppression

by

Wu T'iao-kung (吴调公)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 22, 1975)

The two ancient novels for distorting peasant revolution--Water Margin and Bandit Suppression--have for a long time been regarded by people as the opposites. The Bandit Suppression is no doubt a reactionary novel publicizing and extolling the sanguinary suppression of peasant uprisings, but the Water Margin has been played up as an epic eulogizing peasant uprisings and raised to the frightening height of "immortality."

"The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction, we have compared and analyzed these two books Water Margin and Bandit Suppression. This is of some significance to recognizing the reactionary essence of the Water Margin in publicizing capitulationism.

Both "Extermination" and "Pacification" Are Reactionary Policies That Vainly Attempt To Wipe Out Peasant Uprisings

The feudal ruling class always adopt the double-faced tactics toward peasant revolution. One is suppression or "extermination," and the other is the offer of amnesty and enlistment or "pacification." No matter which tactic is adopted, the object is for wiping out peasant uprisings and upholding feudal rule. Speaking in this sense, these two tactics are not in antagonism but in full accord.

The Bandit Suppression appeared as a sequel to the 70-chapter version of the Water Margin that had been chopped in two by Chin Sheng-t'an. Starting with the 71st chapter and ending with the 140 chapter, the novel also contains 70 chapters. Its author Yü Wan-ch'un (1794-1849) was born of a reactionary family. His father was a hangman engaged in the suppression of peasant uprisings, and he himself had also been "commended" for meritorious service because of his participation in suppression. He clung to a reactionary viewpoint similar to Chin Sheng-t'an, and emphasized that "government troops should wipe out the 'leading bandits' and should never be placed under the the command of 'bandits'." The hero of the Bandit Suppression is Ch'en Hsi-chen who was formerly the commander of the South Battalion under the government. He had a daughter called Ch'en Li-ch'ing who surpassed all others in fighting skills and was very beautiful. She caught the eyes of the adopted son of Kao Ch'iu who wanted to draw on his influence to ask for her hand. As a result she and her father were "forced" into going away. They mustered the bureaucrats, landlords, local bullies and army ruffians to form a landlords' armed force and set up the Long Arm Stronghold to rival the peasant revolution. They declared that they were loyal to the emperor and were devoted to the removal of those who were crafty and obsequious. They won over the reactionary commanders Yün T'ien-piao, Hsü Huai, etc., and successively suppressed the peasant insurgent forces at Lengyenshan, Yenshan, Liangshan and other places.

The Bandit Suppression makes a special effort to baldly puff up the determination of the counter-revolutionary armed forces of the landlords and lower the prestige of the peasant insurgent forces. The well-known leaders of Liangshan who ran into them were either killed or captured. Or else, they "would die of exhaustion" or "go mad." Finally a stone table was used to suppress the ghosts of the 108 leaders. On the back of the table were "engraved the four big characters, 'Forever Suppress the Devils'."

What is especially reactionary is that the Bandit Suppression also publicizes and extols "counter-attack in revenge." In the novel, there is actually the sanguinary scene of class retaliation: A shrine was set up for the big despot-landlord Chu Chao-feng, and the captured Shih Hsiu who had chopped down Chu Chao-feng was arranged to have his tongue cut off and his heart gouged out to offer sacrifices. The Bandit Suppression containing several hundred thousand words can be summed up with one word: massacre.

The Bandit Suppression publicizes and extols sanguinary "quelling and extermination," thus reflecting the policy of the reactionary dynasty of that era for "quelling and exterminating" peasant uprisings. The reactionary imperial court had first to adopt the policy of quelling and exterminating the peasant uprisings before there could have emerged such a literary work as Bandit Suppression for publicizing and extolling quelling and extermination.

Similarly, the reactionary imperial court had first to adopt the policy of offering amnesty and enlistment before there could have emerged such a literary work as Water Margin for publicizing and extolling the offer of amnesty and enlistment. At the end of Yüan and the beginning of Ming, based on the salient features of strategy adopted by the feudal rulers of

that time toward peasant uprisings, the author of the Water Margin deeply felt that peasant uprisings could be suppressed externally as well as disintegrated internally, and that the tactic of offering amnesty and enlistment to disintegrate the insurgent forces internally was much more favorable to the feudal rulers.

The Water Margin and the Bandit Suppression are also similar in content in many places. The Water Margin vociferously publicizes and extols "loyalty and justice," and the Bandit Suppression also publicizes and extols "loyalty and justice." The Water Margin talks at length about "loyally serving the sovereign and the state," and the Bandit Suppression also talks about "loyally serving the sovereign and the state." The slogan of the Water Margin is to "carry out the wish of Heaven," while the slogan of the Bandit Suppression is to "honor the king and wipe out the bandits." What these slogans want to publicize and extol are all for combating peasant uprisings and protecting the feudal emperor. By putting out the roaring fire of peasant rebellion at Liangshanpo, had not the "welcome rain" of Sung Chiang "honored" the "king" as well as "wiped out" the "bandits"? By suppressing the peasant uprisings at Liangshan, Yenshan and Lengyenshan, had not Ch'en Hsi-chen "carried out" the "wish" of this "Heaven" in the form of the Sung Dynasty under the House of Chao for exterminating peasant uprisings?

Sung Chiang and Ch'en Hsi-chen Are Both Ferocious Enemies Engaged in the Suppression of Peasant Uprisings

For the sake of advocating the policy of offering amnesty and enlistment, the Water Margin has molded this artistic specimen of capitulationist Sung Chiang. For the sake of publicizing and extolling the policy of "quelling and extermination," the Bandit Suppression has erected a monument and written a biography for the hangman Ch'en Hsi-chen. Although the origin of Sung Chiang and Ch'en Hsi-chen, the road they took and even their ultimate ending are different in this or that way, there is no difference between them in essence. They are both ferocious enemies engaged in the suppression of peasant uprisings and the loyal vassals of the feudal emperor.

They are also the same when the political line is taken into consideration. Both of them claimed that they were against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. Sometimes, for the sake of protecting the emperor, they also could form a temporary alliance with and prostrate themselves before the corrupt officials. In the Bandit Suppression, Ch'en Hsi-chen was of the view that while a line of distinction should be drawn between the loyal and crafty vassals, there should be no distinction between the loyal and the crafty when attacking the "bandits." In what way is this different from Sung Chiang who for the sake of disintegrating the peasant insurgent army "kowtowed to" Kao Ch'iu who had been taken prisoner so as to get hold of a written offer of amnesty and enlistment from the emperor? Sung Chiang hung high at the assembly chamber of Liangshan the tablet of "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" to show his loyalty to the Sung Court under the House of Chao. Ch'en Hsi-chen erected at the Long Arm Stronghold a "Pavilion of Eternity" to enshrine a tablet of the emperor. There he worshipped on the first and

fteenth days of each moon and discussed all important affairs. This showed that he was just as loyal to the Sung Court under the House of Chao. The "Pavilion of Eternity" in the Bandit Suppression is also the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" in the Water Margin.

The same is true when the organizational line is taken in consideration. For the sake of disintegrating the revolutionaries, Sung Chiang adopted the method of recruiting deserters and turncoats to enlarge the capitulationist faction. For the sake of suppressing the peasants' revolutionary armed forces, Ch'en Hsi-chen desperately expanded the counter-revolutionary armed forces of the landlord class. Sung Chiang brought the big landlord Lu Chün-i of Tamingfu to the mountain and made him Second in Command. Ch'en Hsi-chen formed a "friendship with the age factor forgotten" with Chu Yung-ch'ing of Chuchiachuang and promoted him as his most important commander. Both Sung Chiang and Ch'en Hsi-chen recruited the hereditary aristocrats of the landlord class, the commanders from the imperial court, the despots and the influential gentry, and relied on them to serve the political line of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and "honoring the king and wiping out the bandits."

The same is also true when the ideological foundation is taken into consideration. They were both faithful followers of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Sung Chiang "had studied the classics and history when he was young." He carried out by actual efforts the Confucian ideology and could be described as a pious scion of Confucius. With a "divine bearing," Ch'en Hsi-chen appeared to be different from Sung Chiang. Actually, his charlatan "yellow inscriptions and green lines" and "breathing exercise" were unable to cover up the brand of reactionary Confucian ideology with which he was stamped. Ch'en Hsi-chen himself clearly stated, "Not going against what one is engaged in is called loyalty, and justifying what one has carried out is called justice. Loyalty and justice could touch heaven and earth and make gods and spirits weep, but cannot do anything with the bandits. Why? Because bandits are alienated from loyalty and justice, and the two do not mix like ice and charcoal." Ch'en Hsi-chen was likewise a pious scion of Confucius.

Viewed from their class essence and ideological essence, Sung Chiang in the Water Margin is Ch'en Hsi-chen in the Bandit Suppression. If we have to point out any difference between Sung Chiang and Ch'en Hsi-chen, then it is that the ruthless and vicious hangman Ch'en Hsi-chen in the Bandit Suppression is easy for the revolutionary people to discern, while the capitulationist Sung Chiang in the Water Margin is more deceptive. Speaking in this sense, Sung Chiang, this teacher by negative example in the Water Margin, is more difficult to find and therefore should merit greater attention than Ch'en Hsi-chen in the Bandit Suppression.

The "Steel Knife" and the "Pliant Knife" Are Both Murderous Knives Against the Peasant Uprisings

Lu Hsün had highly summed up the suppression of the people by the reactionaries into the two modes of using the "steel knife" and the "pliant knife." The Bandit Suppression is a "steel knife" for the suppression of peasant uprisings, while the Water Margin is a "pliant knife" for the disintegration of peasant uprisings as well as a "steel knife" for the suppression of peasant uprisings. As far as the feudal ruling classes are concerned,

sometimes the "pliant knife" can play not only the role of a "steel knife" but also the role which a "steel knife" cannot play. This is where the "pliant knife" is superior to the "steel knife," and is also where the Water Margin is superior to the Bandit Suppression. The Bandit Suppression has wiped out the "bandits" of Liangshanpo, and the Water Margin has likewise also wiped out the "bandits" of Liangshanpo. The difference is that the Water Margin has also transformed the "bandit" army of Liangshanpo into the government army of the emperor for wiping out other "bandits" such as Fang La and the others.

Wang Yang-ming of the Ming Dynasty who had made alternate use of the "steel knife" and the "pliant knife" to suppress the peasant uprisings once said, "It is easy to destroy the 'bandits' in the mountains, but difficult to destroy the 'bandits' in people's minds." The Water Margin attaches weight to advocating the use of the "pliant knife" to "destroy the 'bandits' in people's minds," and at the same time has also attained the object of "destroying the 'bandits' in the mountains." After making use of the "pliant knife" to destroy the "'bandits' in the mountains" at Liangshan, it also swings the "steel knife" to destroy the "'bandits' in the mountains" at the Pangyüan Cave.

Be it a "steel knife" or a pliant knife," it is a knife for the reactionaries to kill people and is therefore welcomed by the reactionaries. As soon as the Bandit Suppression was issued, the landlord class was of the view that it was of value to "the way of the world at the time." This "steel knife" was applauded, and for a time it was "very popular north and south of the Yangtze River." The Water Margin is not so straightforward but more deceptive. Out of their strategic need for the suppression of peasant uprisings at their times, the reactionary rulers of past ages did not welcome it without reserve. However, there were also quite a number of cunning reactionaries who recognized the subtle purposes of the Water Margin and applauded this "pliant knife." Some praised that the Water Margin was "renowned" because it took "the offer of amnesty and enlistment as the core." (Ta-ti Yü-yen's "Origin of the Engraving of Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice) Some pointed out that the greatest "merit" of the Water Margin in "citing loyalty and justice" lay in "teaching the world the method to stop theft." ("Introduction to Illustrated Water Margin with Wang Wang-ju's Comments") In the Ming Dynasty alone, as many as more than 60 public and private bookstores engraved and printed the Water Margin. Especially noteworthy is that even the Court of Censors, an organ of the central authority of the Ming Dynasty, also engraved and printed the Water Margin.

By the Ch'ing Dynasty, the Bandit Suppression wanted to take the place of the Water Margin but was unable to do so. The fundamental reason is that this "pliant knife" of the Water Margin has its special use compared with the "steel knife" of the Bandit Suppression. Starting out from such social effect, although the feudal rulers sometimes promulgated orders for the banning and destruction of the Water Margin, they invariably kept their eyes half shut and permitted it to be handed down from generation to generation. There were many literary persecutions in the Ch'ing Dynasty, but no one was known to have been imprisoned or beheaded because he collected and kept, or engraved and printed the Water Margin.

The two artistic specimens have one political objective. For the sake of upholding its own reactionary rule, the feudal ruling class invariably makes alternate and even simultaneous use of the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics. It needs the "steel knife" to practice quelling and extermination, and it also needs the "pliant knife" for pacification. It needs such a personality of the hangman type as Ch'en Hsi-chen as well as such a personality of the capitulationist type as Sung Chiang. It needs such literature for the practice of quelling and extermination as the Bandit Suppression as well as such literature as the Water Margin for publicizing and extolling the offer of amnesty and enlistment and also for publicizing and extolling quelling and extermination. Here lies the secret of the wide and deep-going distribution of its baneful influence in the feudal society.

* * *

FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Strengthen Leadership To Make Sure of a Tight and Proper Grip

by

Kuo Ta-chiang (郭大江)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 4, 1975)

Inspired by the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, a surging tide in farmland capital construction is up and coming. This is an importaht aspect in popularizing Tachai-type counties. Party organizations at all levels in the countryside should carry out farmland capital construction as a great socialist revolutionary undertaking.

Since carrying out farmland capital construction on a large scale is a revolution, it inevitably involves the struggle between the two kinds of ideology and the two lines. To make conscientious efforts in learning from Tachai, we must, like Tachai, constantly criticize revisionism, capitalism, the world outlook of the lazybones and cowards and such erroneous ideas as arrogance, complacency and following the beaten track. We must bring all positive factors into play and work hard to basically improve conditions for agricultural production step by step. The comrades of Tachai have aptly said that leading a comfortable life cannot change the outlook. It is necessary to go all out, work in a down-to-earth manner, endure great hardships, make all-out exertion and shed plenty of sweat. We cannot just give lip service to the slogan of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

To carry out farmland capital construction on a large scale, we should first orient the main attack toward improving our existing farmland with the aim of turning our farmland into fields assured of stable and high yield in times of drought and waterlogging through the improvement of soil and regulation of rivers. We should find out the principal contradiction affecting local agricultural production, determine the orientation of the main attack according to local conditions, implement the principle of concentrating all forces to fight a battle of annihilation, use less money to get more work done, and strive for early gains. In order to work vigorously, it doesn't mean that we have to do things on a large scale or to start many projects, much less to promote big but ineffective formal things. Some places merely go after the construction of new projects, but pay no attention to building up their existing farmland. As the masses have aptly criticized, "Water cannot be used if rivers are regulated without improving the soil."

No matter whether the improvement of soil or the regulation of rivers is involved, great attention must be paid to quality. Especially in the case of water conservation projects, quality should be assured above all else. They should be carefully designed and constructed, and a rigorous system governing inspection, comparison and taking over should be established. It

It is necessary to use manpower and material and financial resources at the right place in order to yield greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Winter and spring are the best time for carrying out farmland capital construction on a large scale. Every county, commune and production brigade should draw up overall plans that give consideration to the immediate and long-range interests of comprehensive regulation for implementation stage by stage. Overall arrangement of labor must be made according to the seasonal characteristics of farm work in each locality with the needs of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries taken into consideration. The regulation of river and lakes should especially be placed under unified planning. It is necessary to promote and carry forward the "style of Lungchiang," practice close co-operation, and unite as one in the regulation of rivers.

"All leading members must march ahead of the movement." Leaders at all levels must carry forward the spirit of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, conduct in-depth investigations and studies, use the experience gained in selected units to lead the work of a whole area, and continue to sum up and popularize new experience. They should make efforts to resolve new contradictions in good time. They should be concerned with the well-being of the masses and pay attention to methods of work. They should promote socialist cooperation and at the same time uphold the principles of mutual assistance and benefit and exchange at equal value. They should fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses in order to carry out farmland capital construction on an ever broader scale and in an ever more practical manner in the coming winter and spring and to make new contributions toward quickly popularizing Tachai-type counties and bringing in ever better harvests.

* * *

REVOLUTIONIZATION OF COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEES

Important Problems in the Revolutionization of County Party Committees

- a profile of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1975)

At the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, delegates from all parts of the country started a passionate discussion around the question of how to popularize Tachai-type counties as fast as possible. Everyone said, "The experience of Hsiyang in building up a Tachai-type county in three years and the experience of several hundred advanced counties in learning from Tachai that emerged in the whole country have once again shown that the key to the building of Tachai-type counties lies not in the good or bad natural conditions and the original work foundation but in whether there are revolutionized county Party committees.

I

"The revolutionization of a county Party committee is not achieved peacefully. Without inner-Party struggle, there is no revolutionization for our county Party committees." This important experience of the Hsiyang county Party committee in implementing its own revolutionization greatly enlightened those delegates present at the meeting. Many comrades said that the experience of the Hsiyang county Party committee in consciously unfolding an active ideological struggle within the county Party committee and in constantly correctly orienting its direction and line was very precious and also rather difficult to learn, but it was necessary to show determination in really mastering it through learning. At the conference, many delegates linked their own practice of struggle with exchange of understanding in how to properly revolutionize the county Party committee. They provided a large number of facts to show that all those who adhered to the Party's basic line and waged active ideological struggle within the county Party committee were able to keep a sober head in the present state of class struggle in the whole county and seize the initiative in struggle. Those counties which were originally relatively advanced in work could persevere in continued revolution and constantly score new achievements. Those counties which were originally relatively backward in work also could change their features within a shorter period of time.

The change of Wuwei county in Kansu Province has most profoundly shed light on this question. Located in the corridor west of the Yellow River, this county has flat land and is well supplied with water. Its conditions are more favorable for the development of agriculture, and it is generally described as "Silver Wuwei."

For a long time, however, this county had to beg for food with a "silver begging bowl." What was the underlying cause? In the past, the Party committee of Wuwei county either grumbled over the poor natural conditions

murmured at the backwardness of the cadres and the masses. In 1970, the leading cadres of Wuwei county who went to attend the Agricultural Conference of North China could not help blushing with a fast beating heart after hearing Hsiyang recounting its experience in learning from Tachai and seeing the moving scene of how the Party committee of Hsiyang county led the people of the whole county in transforming rivers and mountains and in vigorously promoting socialist agriculture. They could no longer sit still. They began to realize that they could not murmur against Heaven and earth for the failure of Wuwei to make headway, and could only blame the county Party committee for lack of concerted effort and for ineffective leadership.

Thereafter, starting with the proper orientation of the ideological and political line of the "squad members" of the county Party committee, they successively unfolded within the county Party committee four ideological struggles, with emphasis laid on solving the question of unity within the county Party committee, criticizing the "theory that Wuwei is difficult to change," the thinking of small-peasant economy, and the world outlook of a coward or a sluggard who thought that nothing could be done in the face of natural disasters. A core of leadership fighting in unity was set up. With the line of the county Party committee properly oriented and the direction made clear, everyone shared the same will and directed the same effort toward leading the cadres and the masses of the whole county in vigorously criticizing capitalism and energetically building socialism. Therefore, a spectacular movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was launched with sustained effort, and the backward features rapidly changed. Beginning in 1972, the per-mow grain output of the whole county for three consecutive years surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The quantity of grain delivered and sold to the state in 1974 amounted to over 150 million catties thus registering a threefold increase compared with 1970, and the county joined the advanced ranks of the whole province in learning from Tachai.

Reviewing this course of struggle, Sung Yen-ch'eng, secretary of the county committee of Wuwei county, said with deep understanding, "The process of learning from Tachai is one of fighting revisionism, capitalism and various erroneous ideas. This struggle must first be tackled within the Party and within the county Party committee. Without eliminating the influence of revisionist thinking within the Party and within the county Party committee, we cannot topple by struggle the tendencies toward capitalism in society and cannot step on the road to learning from Tachai.

II

One should dare to accept supervision and help from the masses and adopt, like the Hsiyang county Party committee, the method of open-door rectification by constantly inviting the representatives of basic-level cadres and the masses to give the county Party committee their opinions so as to get to the "pot bottom" of the county Party committee. This is an important aspect in the proper revolutionization of the county Party committee. The comrades attending the meeting are of the view that mass supervision and help represent the concrete application of the Party's mass line in the building and revolutionization of the county Party committee.

However, in order to really accept mass supervisions and help, the leading members of the county Party committee must discard their haughty airs and overcome such ideological obstacles as fear of pain, fear of embarrassment, fear of the loss of prestige, etc. Some comrades say, "We communists run Party for serving the public. In order to build up Tachai-type counties and build our country into a socialist modern power at an early date, we must let 'courage' take the place of 'fear' and let the masses help us purge ourselves of ideological and political dust."

In this respect, Party committee of Hsient'ien county in Hunan Province has a deep understanding. This county is one with a relatively good showing in learning from Tachai in Hunan Province. For a time, its various fields of endeavor hovered around the same level. For the purpose of altering the situation, the county Party committee had held many meetings behind closed doors and launched many rectification campaigns. But the lid couldn't be taken off and the problems remained unsolved. The situation of "hovering around the same level" was not reversed for a long time.

From the winter of last year, with the help of the Party committee at a higher level, the Hsient'ien county Party committee decided to adopt the open-door rectification method of the Hsiyang county Party committee to solve the problem of the ideological style of the "squad members" of the county Party committee. They successively called two countywide meetings of cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels to get to the "pot bottom" of the county Party committee. The broad masses of cadres helped the county Party committee look for gaps and expose contradictions, thus enabling the county Party committee to see problems that it failed to notice or did not dare to face.

For instance, in many brigades of this county, there was a tendency toward "stressing money and slighting grain." For long the situation was not rectified. What was the root cause was all along not clear. This time, the basic-level cadres traced troubles to their sources and got to the root cause. Actually, the brigade cited by the county Party committee as an "advanced model" in the whole county was one that followed the incorrect direction of "placing money in command." Meanwhile, with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat taken as the guide, they helped the county Party committee analyze the various manifestations of lack of vigor in criticizing the tendencies toward capitalism in society, thus enabling the county Party committee to further correctly orient its ideological and political line and lead the masses in vigorously criticizing revisionism and capitalism and in vigorously building socialism. Very rapidly the situation of agricultural production hovering around the same level was reversed in the whole county. Early rice output this year chalked up the highest level in history.

T'an Chih-hsien, secretary of the Hsint'ien county Party committee who attended this meeting, said that the effort to arouse the basic-level cadres and the masses to help the county Party committee rectify its style was in itself a general mobilization for learning from Tachai, thus helping the county Party committee as well as educating the cadres and the masses.

Some basic-level cadres and people said: Through open-door rectification campaigns, the county Party committee has derived courage to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, the proletarian ideology and style of work, and the drive for the energetic building of socialism. With the united effort of those up and down, there are bright hopes ahead for Hsin-t'ien county.

III

Speaking at the conference and at group meetings, many representatives point out that the presence or absence of calluses on one's hands is an important test of whether the county Party committee members are learning from Tachai seriously or spuriously. To really learn from Tachai, we must, like the cadres of Tachai and Hsiyang, have our bodies covered with sweat and mud, and our hands with calluses. Otherwise, if we just shout at the masses to put in extra efforts but are afraid of taking the sweat ourselves, the result will inevitably be like striking a bell with a chicken feather, and the experience of Tachai cannot be popularized. Many comrades say that cadre participation in collective productive labor is an important matter in combating and guarding against revisionism, and it is necessary to heighten one's consciousness. At present, the general situation of the participation of the broad masses of cadres in collective productive labor is good, but compared with Hsiyang, there is still a big gap. The key lies in whether the county Party committee members can persist in doing 100 days of labor. Only with the county Party committee members really sticking it out for 100 days can they lead the commune and brigade cadres to do 200 or 300 days of labor. To achieve this, we must constantly fight the bureaucratic style of staying high above and fighting the sluggard's idea of shrinking from hardship and from fatigue.

The secretary of the Lingpao county Party committee of Honan Province Te-i K'uan-hsin recounted his understanding in insisting on cadre participation in collective productive labor. The county Party committee members and the commune and brigade cadres of this county made a relatively good showing in taking up collective productive labor. Last year, after the organs of the county Party committee were simplified and the greater part of their leading members were sent to the grassroots levels, the principal leaders of the county Party committee thought that there was no more bureaucratic style of work and became slack in conducting ideological education on participation in labor. As a result, after they came to the grassroots levels, some leading members gave little time to labor and did a poor job in maintaining contacts with the masses. When there was business to attend to, they summoned the basic-level cadres to see them. This was virtually tantamount to a change from sitting behind closed doors in town to sitting behind closed doors at the grassroots levels.

In light of this situation, the county Party committee opportunely organized people to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, sum up experiences and lessons and further establish and strengthen the system of participation in collective productive labor. Thereafter, the leading members of the county Party committee took the lead in collecting manure on the street. When they went down to the countryside, they carried with them hoes and manure baskets, and performed

manual labor wherever their work brought them. Every county Party committee member kept a workpoint booklet for recording workpoints wherever they labored. Such workpoints were made public every month for examination. With the leader setting the pace, the masses were full of drive. The countywide movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture deepened continuously, and the situation of agricultural production became increasingly favorable.

Ts'ui K'uan-hsin said, "In learning from Tachai, we should learn the fundamental issue, and cadre participation in collective productive labor is also an experience of Tachai of a fundamental nature. The mastery of such experience cannot strike root without repeatedly unfolding the ideological struggle.

IV

In the course of study and discussion, many delegates point out that learning from Tachai in agriculture is the most extensive and profound revolutionary mass movement in the countryside. The contents are very rich and the struggle is very acute and complicated. It demands that the leaders of the county Party committee not only must adopt the revolutionized style of daring to suffer extra hardships and work extra hard and setting the pace in work but also are good at applying the method of scientific leadership by combining the general with the specific, and the leadership with the masses, as advocated by Chairman Mao. We must persist in staying at selected spots, conduct investigations and studies, dissect the "sparrows," lay hold of the principal contradictions of each period with the actual conditions of the locality in mind, and solve problems one by one, so as to enable the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture to be launched in an impressive and down-to-earth manner. Only in this way can we accelerate the pace of agricultural development and consolidate the socialist position in the countryside.

Touching on his understanding in this respect, Huang Chin-t'ien, secretary of the Party committee of Ch'angt'ai county in Fukien Province said, "In order to exercise correct leadership over the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we must constantly study the new conditions and new problems appearing in the movement, sum up the new experiences and seize the initiative in leading the movement." As early as 1965, this county had fulfilled the target for per-mow output set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" but after that, it stood still without making further progress. In 1970, after the spirit of the Agricultural Conference of North China was relayed, for the purpose of finding out the real cause of the standstill, the county Party committee successively organized three major investigation and study activities.

The first investigation-study made clear that the principal contradiction which affected the rapid development of agricultural production in the whole county was the practice of sabotage by a handful of class enemies as well as interference from capitalist tendencies. Therefore, education in the Party's basic line was conducted in the whole county, and the masses were led to vigorously criticize capitalism and solve the question of orientation and road.

The second investigation-study dealt with the direction of main attack for changing the production conditions in the whole county. After the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses was aroused, different overall control plans were separately drawn up in light of the characteristics that yield was high but unstable at the riverside area and stable but not high at the hilly and upland areas in the whole county, so as to guide mass enthusiasm to the correct direction.

The third investigation-study succeeded in solving the problems of implementing the policy of "taking grain as the key link and insuring overall development," of making overall planning and arrangements for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries, and of fully tapping and exploiting the natural resources of mountainous areas.

Huang Chin-t'ien said that every investigation and study made gave the county Party committee a deeper understanding of the conditions of the whole county and pushed the countywide movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture another step forward. Because the county Party committee was well acquainted with conditions, resolute, and right in its approach, the countywide movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture showed healthy development, and the per-mow grain output climbed up step by step. Since 1971, the per-mow output has surpassed 1,000 catties for four consecutive years, and the output of other economic crops has also multiplied compared with before the great cultural revolution.

V

In the course of discussion the delegates also point out that another important task for the county Party committee to effectively change its style of work is to go resolutely to the backward teams to stay at fixed spots, conduct investigations and studies and personally work for the proper transformation of backward teams. This is not only an important link in building up Tachai-type counties but also a very good test to the degree of revolutionization of the county Party committee. At the meeting, many comrades have criticized the erroneous idea that it is a loss of face to stay at a backward team without achieving something within a short time.

Hung P'ing-an, secretary of the Party committee of Yingshan county in Hupeh Province said, "The masses in the backward teams are not backward but the directions or lines of their leading bodies are mainly incorrect. So long as we leaders are determined to help solve the problems of their leading bodies and support with wholehearted eagerness the enthusiasm of the masses for building socialism, their backward features could be rapidly changed."

Yingshan county lies in the area of the Tapieh Mountains. It has a large population but little arable land. In the past, the percentage of backward teams was relatively high. In recent years, as the county Party committee laid hold of the advanced models, it successively worked for the transformation of over 30 backward teams at the same time, thus enabling these backward teams to join the advanced ranks and giving impetus to the balanced development of the countywide effort in learning from Tachai. Last year, the per-mow grain output surpassed 1,000 catties in the whole county.

In July and August this year, the county Party committee summed up experience in helping the backward teams and again investigated and studied the conditions of the various production brigades of the whole county. It discovered that there were still 70 brigades which failed to make fast progress in learning from Tachai. Therefore, the county Party committee arranged for the secretaries of the Party branches of these brigades to study in the Party school of the county Party committee and helped them arm their minds with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, distinguish on the basis of the realities of their own brigades what is socialism and what is capitalism, and raise their awareness of continued revolution. Meanwhile, the county Party committee decided to organize work groups which were led by county Party committee members to these backward brigades to stay at selected spots in an effort to help these units change the features of revolution and production as fast as possible.

* * *

TECHNICAL INNOVATION

Peking Technical Exchange Center Helps Innovation Campaign

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

on learning that some factories in the city were urgently in need of a high-capacity silicon controlled air-cooling device to speed production, the peking technical exchange centre moved quickly to lend a helping hand. it brought together technical innovation activists from well over a dozen factories who, pooling their wisdom, designed and made the device.

the centre came into being as a direct result of the mass movement for technical innovations in peking. as far back as in the big leap forward year of 1958, workers of different factories began making exchange visits to help each other solve key problems in production. in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966, the scope of such exchanges was extended and became part of the over-all socialist co-ordination among factories and trades.

impressed by the workers' revolutionary initiative, the peking municipal party committee encouraged and subsequently in 1973 helped set up the centre whose aim is to co-ordinate technical innovation activities in the city's factories.

under the charge of the peking trade union council, the centre has 3,700 active members who organized themselves into 25 specialized groups, including mechanical processing, foundry, galvanizing and fluidics. each group holds weekly meetings to discuss problems arising in the production of a given factory. once a feasible solution is found, the group members see the project through to completion. over the past year and more the centre has helped solve well over 300 key problems for a variety of factories.

the work of the members of the centre to help others is mostly done in their spare time without extra pay. occasionally, they spend a few full days touring factories to demonstrate their work or give on-the-spot guidance. "we take part in the activities organized by the centre to make the experience of one individual or factory serve the entire people", said kuei yu-peng, who is a national model worker credited with a wide range of remodelled cutting tools. over the past years, he has given numerous talks on his experiences on sundays, drawing audiences of around 30,000.

although in his 60's, foundry man tai feng-chen, who is also a national model worker, spends most of his holidays and sundays helping people outside his factory

with their technical innovations. he is now the leader of the foundry work group at the technical exchange centre.

under his leadership, the group has visited more than 200 factories in peking. on the basis of their on-the-spot investigations, they wrote a report proposing ways to remove bottle-necks in the production of peking's foundry workshops. half a year after they had pioneered a city-wide campaign to renovate cupolas, consumption of coke by the city's foundries dropped 42.8 per cent while the quality of castings were improved.

the centre also draws members from among the city's college teachers, scientific research workers and technical personnel. ho ke-kang, a teacher of the physics department of the peking teachers' university, often gives lectures based on questions asked by workers from whom he is learning. like all other specialists connected with the centre, he has forged a deep comradeship with workers by working and studying with them. last year, he joined an inter-factory innovation group to design and make a new type of gear box for a table planing machine. the device they produced after half a year's work was up to the advanced home standard.

since its founding, the centre has run a total of 170 forums and short-term training sessions to disseminate electronics, fluidics, laser, silicon and other technology. it is estimated that 23,800 innovations have been made over the past two years as a result of a method worked out and popularized to determine the fewest number of experiments needed to solve a technical problem. known as "the quick method to seek the best solutions", it helped workers of the shengli chemical plant find the appropriate dosage of a catalyst. this reduced the plant's annual cost of production by 400,000 yuan.

DESERT CONTROL

Northwest China County Turned into Oasis

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 22, 1975)

a desert surrounded northwest china county that used to be seriously hit by sandstorms now has fertile land, orchards, forests and stockbreeding farms.

minchin county in kansu province has the tengri desert and the patanchilin desert on three sides. the 200,000 and more people in the county have built a total of 300 kilometres of windbreaks anywhere from one to 1.5 kilometres deep. they have also planted trees along roads and ditches and around villages and fields. as a result, the two deserts do no further damage to the county. before liberation, the deserts advanced four to five metres a year, and swallowed up many villages and much farmland.

shelterbelts helped increase agricultural output. the county harvested 2.5 tons of grain per hectare last year as against 0.72 ton in 1949. total grain output increased from 30,000 to 104,000 tons. there was another good harvest this year. the once grain-deficient county now sells 25,000 tons of surplus grain to the state in a year.

the people battled hard and long against the deserts. to fix shifting sand, they spread clay on sand dunes, dug wells and planted crops and trees. over the past decade and more, a production brigade of the hsuehpai commune built clay lattice frames on 100 hectares of sand dunes. the amount of clay moved came to 300,000 cubic metres. the amount of forest area comes to 0.2 hectares, or 100 trees per capita in the brigade.

nearly 60,000 people in the county pitch into an afforestation drive every year after spring sowing. leading county cadres and office workers pitch in too. each commune and production brigade has its own forest farm, coming to more than 200 on the fringe of the deserts.

FORESTRY

North China County Develops Forestry by Relying on Masses

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 23, 1975)

twenty years of relying on the masses has made chinglung county in north china's hopei province an advanced unit in developing forestry. its experience was recently brought before the delegates to the recently-held national conference to learn from tachai in agriculture as an example other counties could emulate.

situated north of the great wall, the county has 160,000 hectares of forest, accounting for 86 per cent of its afforestable areas and averaging nearly 0.4 hectares per capita. in addition, the local people have planted 36 million trees around their houses and on the road-sides and along the canals. as a result, the county now has enough timber for building houses and making and repairing farm tools.

chinglung county has a total area of 3,300 square kilometres of which 80 per cent is mountainous. before liberation, the county's forest resources had been devastated by the ruthless plunder of the imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries. after liberation, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, party organizations at all levels in the county have gone all out for afforestation and capital construction on the farmland, combining this with control over fields, water and forests.

the river in the western part of chinglung county used to overflow its banks regularly in the high water season. during the great cultural revolution, peasants of the nearby people's communes built a 130-kilometre-long dam, planted trees on 11,400 hectares of barren mountain and added some small reservoirs and ponds. this eliminated the waterlogging caused by river floods and promoted the development of grain production.

with production brigades or people's communes as the basic units, commune peasants were organized to plant trees in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn. leading cadres at the county and commune levels took part in the work as did the other cadres, workers and teachers and students.

in 1974, the county mobilized 170,000 people, some 40 per cent of its population, to plant trees for ten days running on 14,000 hectares.

the local people's communes also set up professional teams to carry out tree planting and forest protection

work all year round. the county now has more than 3,900 trained tree-planters organized in 187 teams.

the county and communes as well as some brigades have set up nurseries to ensure a supply of saplings. many departments, enterprises, mines and schools make use of scattered plots of waste land for this purpose and the county's total nursery acreage has reached over 600 hectares. working scientifically, these nurseries have developed a number of new varieties of tree seeds and saplings. the method of nursing saplings of pinus tabulaeformis (a kind of pine) in culture pots or plots have been popularized throughout the county. over 2,000 saplings were nursed in this way in 1974 alone to speed up afforestation of rocky hills.

apart from the efforts of the specialists, the masses are largely relied on to look after tree protection work. special regulations have been drawn up and many units have special group to see to it that the work is well done.

when pine moth attacked some forest areas in 1971, nearly 2 million people took part in bringing it under control through insecticides and biological and other means.

besides producing more fruit and nuts, forestry development has helped promote agricultural production and livestock breeding. the per hectare grain yield of the county in 1974 was more than 3.6 tons, a figure above that set in the "national programme for agricultural development". the whole county now raises 220,000 pigs, an average of 2.8 heads per household.

SALT OUTPUT

China Tops 1975 Salt Output Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

china has fulfilled this year's raw salt production quota 80 days ahead of schedule. an all-time record was set in total output this year, exceeding that in 1974, itself a peak production year.

these achievements were due to the workers' conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the deep-going mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry.

while studying the theory, members of the party committees of the hopei province saltfields in north china consciously broke with the concept of bourgeois right. they joined the workers in study and took the lead in doing physical labour. this strengthened the relations between cadres and workers and further aroused the workers' enthusiasm for socialism. by july 15 this year, hopei province had overfulfilled by 41 percent the 1975 salt production target. total output was 21.2 percent higher than the same 1974 period. most of the salt produced is of top quality.

southwest china's szechwan province, which has many underground brine deposits, is one of the country's major salt producers. the implementation of the party's proletarian policies fired the workers and cadres with greater enthusiasm for socialism. they produced 24 percent more salt in the first 10 months of this year than in the same 1974 period.

work at the tangku saltfields wear tientsin was hampered by heavy rain earlier this year. led by the party committee, the cadres and workers rose to the occasion to surmount the difficulties caused by excessive rainfall. through hard efforts, they overfulfilled the salt production plan for the whole of 1975 in mid-june and the quality of the salt produced was all first grade.

various saltpans improved management, made technical innovations and employed new technological processes to improve the quality and increase production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Agricultural Workers' Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

the albanian agricultural workers' study group led by stavri orgocka, vice-minister of agriculture, wound up its visit to china and left here for home today.

it was seen off at the airport by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china.

while in china, the group made a study trip to peking, hopei, shantung, shanghai, honan and tachai, and visited people's communes, factories and agricultural scientific research units noted for their achievements in learning from tachai. the albanian guests had friendly discussions on agriculture with chinese departments concerned. they also toured places of historical interest.

26th Anniversary of Establishment of Sino-Albanian Diplomatic Relations Celebrated in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 21, 1975)

the 26th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and albania was celebrated at a reception given by han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, this evening.

present on the occasion were nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; katina starja, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour and concurrently vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; malig sadushi, vice-minister of people's defence; javer malo, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and leading members from departments concerned.

proposing a toast at the reception, han po said: "the establishment of diplomatic relations between china

and albania is a great political event in the relations between our two countries. in the past 26 years, profound revolutionary friendship and fighting unity have been forged between our two countries and peoples in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the common struggle against imperialism and revisionism. we have always encouraged each other, supported each other and learned from each other. the all-round relations of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields have steadily grown and expanded. historical facts in the past 26 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and albania have vividly demonstrated that the great sino-albanian friendship built personally by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism has withstood the test of storms and cannot be undermined by any enemy. it is, therefore, unbreakable."

he paid glowing tribute to the heroic albanian people's great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the glorious albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha.

in his speech, foreign minister nase said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between albania and china 26 years ago "is a great event of historic significance in the history of relations between our two peoples. this event has profoundly demonstrated the close friendship between the people of our two countries and their will to march forward forever together on the broad road of socialism and revolution."

the albanian foreign minister expressed the conviction that "the great friendship between albania and china will remain generation after generation."

the reception was permeated from beginning to end with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity between the people of china and albania.

Ambassador Shtylla Gives Reception on 26th Anniversary of Establishment of Albania-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1975)

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between albania and china.

among the guests were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

proposing a toast at the reception, ambassador shtylla noted that albania and china have steadily developed and consolidated their cooperation, friendship and unity since diplomatic relations were established. tempered by the albanian party of labour and the chinese communist party, and by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung themselves, albania-china friendship has gone deep into the minds of the two peoples, he said. "our friendship has stood the tests of struggle, it will be handed down from generation to generation, and no force whatsoever in the world can shake it," ambassador shtylla stressed.

in his toast, vice-foreign minister yu chan said: "reviewing the past 26 years, we are happy to note that the relations of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic, military, cultural and other fields has made all-round progress and borne rich fruit. we have been supporting and helping each other in socialist revolution and construction and encouraging each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. you are our true friends and comrades, and we are yours. our relations are capable of weathering any storm because they are founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we are convinced that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties, two countries and two peoples will certainly gain further consolidation and development in the common struggle ahead."

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere marked by the united struggle of the people of albania and china.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Gives Premiere in Blida

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 21, 1975)

the chinese wu snu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) delegation gave its premiere in mitidja theater of blida this evening to the warm welcome of the spectators.

hafiz, president of the municipal people's assembly of blida, kezerli, vice-president of the track and field federation and president of the national gymnastics commission, and leaders of other sports organizations of blida department watched the performance in the company of head of the delegation pai ping and chinese counsellor tou yi.

the theater was packed to the full. the performance met with repeated applause. at the end of the performance, a representative of blida presented flowers to the chinese players congratulating on their success.

si mohamed, secretary general of the ministry of youth and sports received and had a friendly talk with the leader and deputy leader of the delegation this morning.

the chinese wu shu delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit. it was greeted at the airport by hadj sekkal, deputy-director of the sports department of the ministry of youth and sports, and bendjemia, president of the track and field federation.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Scientific Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Austria and Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

a 7-member chinese scientific delegation led by pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and head of the institute of biophysics of the chinese academy of sciences, and sun shu-chi, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kirin institute of applied chemistry of the chinese academy of sciences, left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to austria and italy.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liu hua-ching, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned chu yung-hsing, li huan and yang ching-lin.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Foreign Minister Visits Soochow

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 22, 1975)

jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of france, madame sauvagnargues and his party arrived in soochow from peking by air this morning in the company of hsu wei-chin and fu shun-ho, deputy department directors of the chinese foreign ministry.

the distinguished french guests were greeted at the airport by liu po-ying, chairman, and chu wen and wang yun-chu, vice-chairmen, of the soochow city revolutionary committee.

this evening, the soochow city revolutionary committee gave a banquet for the distinguished french guests. toasting at the banquet, liu po-ying and jean sauvagnargues warmly acclaimed the constantly developing friendship between the people of china and france. after the banquet, the french guests attended theatrical performance.

the french foreign minister and his party visited a farm machinery plant and a shop in a people's commune on the outskirts of the city, an embroidery research institute and places of historical interest.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and madame arnaud are accompanying the french foreign minister on the visit.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues Visits Kweilin

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 23, 1975)

jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of france, madame sauvagnargues and the other distinguished french guests flew to kweilin from soochow this morning. they are accompanied on the visit by french ambassador to china and madame claude arnaud and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the french foreign minister and his party made a boat excursion on the picturesque lichiang river and toured tiehtsai mountains, the reed flute cave and other scenic places.

the kweilin city revolutionary committee gave a banquet at noon today in honour of minister and madame sauvagnargues and their party. the hosts and guests toasted time and again the furtherance of the friendship between the people of china and france. the distinguished french guests enplaned for kwangchow at 5 p.m.

upon their arrival in and departure from kweilin, the guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by chairman of the city revolutionary committee chung feng and leading members of local departments concerned.

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets French Delegation of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Utilization

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1975)

vice-premier hua kuo-feng met and had a friendly conversation with the french delegation of atomic energy for peaceful utilization here this evening.

the delegation is led by jean teillac, high commissioner of the french atomic energy commission, with bertrand goldschmidt, director of international relations of the commission, as deputy leader.

minister jean-marcel soulier and cultural counsellor jean-sylvain pradeau of the french embassy here were present.

also present were hu yao-pang, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences; chien san-chiang, deputy secretary-general of the academy and director of the institute of atomic energy; and leading members of other departments concerned including sha ke, chiang sheng-chieh, su hua, liang shang-yuan, yen hung-liang, kao chih-ti and chu yung-hsing.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Chairman of Board of Directors of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

g. m. sayer, chairman of the board of directors of the hongkong and shanghai banking corp., and his wife left here today for a visit to shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow.

the couple arrived here on november 17 at the invitation of the bank of china. keng tao-ming, acting general manager of the bank of china, had professional discussions with g. m. sayer and gave a dinner for the couple in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Japanese Electronics Industry Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, here this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese electronics industry goodwill delegation led by koji kobayashi and kuninori azuma with shinzo koga as secretary general.

present were liu yin, vice-president of the chinese society of electronics, and teng kuo-chun, deputy secretary-general of the society.

Municipal Assembly Members' League for Japan-China Friendship Set Up in Kyoto Prefecture

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 21, 1975)

a kyoto municipal assembly members' league for japan-china friendship was set up on november 18 in kameoka city, kyoto prefecture.

the league comprises municipal assembly members of the 10 cities of the prefecture: ayabe, kyoto, nagaokakyo, fukuchiyama, maizuru, uji, miyazu, kameoka, joyo and muko.

among those attending the inauguration meeting were zenryu tsukamoto, chairman of the kyoto headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), magosaburo yoshimura, president of the kyoto headquarters of the association for the promotion of international trade, japan.

officials of the chinese embassy in japan were invited to the meeting.

a declaration unanimously adopted at the meeting points out: "for ensuring an everlasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and defending peace in asia as well as developing the friendly contacts between various circles of the two countries, we are willing to make joint efforts together with the people of kyoto prefecture for an early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty based on the principles of the japan-china joint statement."

a leading body of the league was elected at the meeting, which was followed by a cocktail party in celebration of the founding of the league.

Leader of Japanese Electronics Industry Goodwill Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1975)

koji kobayashi, leader of the japanese electronics industry goodwill delegation, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were liu yin, vice-president of the chinese society of electronics, and li yu-kuei, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications.

also present were deputy leader kuninori azuma, secretary-general shinzo koga and the rest of the japanese delegation.

the delegation will leave here shortly for a tour of loyang, nanking and shanghai before going home.

CHINA AND KOREA

Leader of Chinese Academy of Sciences Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Earthquake Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

wu heng, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, met and gave a banquet in honour of the korean earthquake study group led by jang sui guk here this evening.

present were su chan, leading member of the national earthquake bureau, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including wu tsao-wen, cha chih-yuan, chang wen-yu, chang chin, fu cheng-yi and kao wen-hsueh.

also present was yun jong dong, economic attache of the korean embassy here.

the study group arrived in peking yesterday in accordance with the scientific and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries.

CHINA AND LAOS

Yunnan Provincial Football Team of China Leaves Laos for Home

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Nov. 22, 1975)

the yunnan provincial football team of china led by chu tse left here for home today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to laos.

the team was seen off at the airport by officials of the lao ministry of education, arts, sports and youth, lao football players and officials of the chinese embassy in laos.

the chinese team played its last match with the football team of the lao people's liberation army at the vientiane stadium yesterday.

prince souvanna phouma, prime minister of the provisional national union government of laos; phoun sipaseuth, acting vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs; leuam insisiengmay, vice-premier and minister of education, arts, sports and youth; khamsouk keola, vice-president and secretary general of the national coalition political council; sisoumang sisaleumsak,

vice-president of the council; and many high-ranking officials and officers watched the match.

chinese ambassador kuo ying and diplomatic envoys from other countries to laos were also present.

after the match, prime minister souvanna phouma received the chinese team members and gave them souvenirs.

on the evening of november 20, chinese ambassador kuo ying gave a reception for the team's visit to laos. phoun sipaseuth, leuam insisiengmay, sisoumang sisaleumsak and other high ranking officials attended the reception.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chinese Peking Football Team Leaves Madagascar for Home

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Nov. 21, 1975)

the peking football team of china left here for home this evening after winding up a four-week friendly visit to madagascar.

seeing the team off at the airport were jean salava, secretary general of the ministry of youth and michel, president of the national football federation.

chinese ambassador tien chih-tung was also at the airport.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception yesterday evening for the team's visit.

during its stay in madagascar, the chinese team visited fianarantsoa, majunga, diego-suarez and tamatave provinces as well as antsirabe city of the tananarive province and held five friendly matches with the local teams. on november 16, the last match was played in the capital between the guest team and the football team of tulear, the 1974 national champion, drawing more than 20,000 spectators, among them many senior officials.

michel and president of the municipal council of the capital gave receptions on november 17 and 19 in honour of the visiting chinese team.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Papers Castigate Soviet Intervention in Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

the malaysian press has recently denounced the soviet union for fomenting a split and a civil war in angola, according to a kuala lumpur report.

"sing ping yit pao" said in an editorial on november 20 that the soviet union "supports one of the three factions in angola and smears the other two, undermining unity among the three organizations. by introducing weapons into angola, it added fuel to the flames of civil war. it even dispatched military personnel to direct military operations there."

the editorial pointed out that "the intervention in angola is an important step taken by the soviet union to seek hegemony in africa. it wants to include in its sphere of influence a country which is rich in natural resources and which occupies a strategically important position."

"malayan thung pau daily news" said in an editorial on november 19 that in provoking a civil war in angola, the soviet union aims at gaining a foothold in angola which is of strategic significance and rich in mineral resources.

"kuang hua yit pao" said in an editorial on november 15, "in going against the will of the african countries, moscow has laid bare its ambition to control angola."

"nanyang siang pao" said in a commentary on november 15 that in interposing in angola, the soviet union "has flagrantly thwarted angola's aspirations for national solidarity and violated the principles adopted by the organization of african unity. hence its denunciation by the majority of countries."

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe of China Continues Performance Tour in the Philippines

(NCNA-English Cagayan De Ora, the Philippines, Nov. 21, 1975)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china arrived in cagayan de ora, capital of misamis oriental province of the philippines, today to continue its friendly performance tour after a visit to cebu, capital of cebu province.

the troupe gave three performances in cebu to the warm welcome of 30,000 spectators. cebu provincial governor o.g. rama, provincial commander colonel zosimo angan, commander of the third headquarters brigadier general luis c. amor watched the performances.

at the conclusion of each performance, baskets of flowers from president and mrs. marcos were presented to the troupe.

on the eve of the troupe's departure from cebu, a grand dinner was given in honour of the chinese guests by some 1,500 people from various circles.

CHINA AND POLAND

New Polish Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

bogumil rychlowski, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the polish people's republic to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and yu hung-liang, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs, of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic officials of the polish embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Army Surgeons Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1975)

a seven-member army surgeons delegation of the chinese people's liberation army left here by air today for a friendly visit to romania. leader of the delegation is chang ju-kuang, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department and head of the public health department.

it was seen off at the airport by ho cheng, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence. also present were ioan dubesteanu and ioan vasilescu, military attache and deputy military attache of the romanian embassy here.

CHINA AND SPAIN

NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Tenders Condolences on Demise of Franco at Spanish Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, called at the spanish embassy here this afternoon, tendering condolences on the death of francisco franco bahamonde, spanish chief of state.

chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee chu teh, premier chou en-lai and the chinese ministry of foreign affairs presented wreaths.

among those who called at the spanish embassy to tender condolences were vice-minister of foreign affairs chung hsi-tung and deputy department directors liang shang-yuan and liu hua of the foreign ministry.

present were spanish ambassador to china angel sanz-briz and diplomatic officials of the embassy here.

Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Chu Teh Greets King of Spain

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to juan carlos i, king of spain, congratulating him on his proclamation as king of spain. the message reads:

on the occasion of your proclamation as king of spain, i wish to express my congratulations together with wishes for the further development of the relations between china and spain and the friendship between our two peoples.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Thai Public Health Ministry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

hua kuo-feng, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the ministry of public health of thailand led by uthai xunhachandana, deputy minister of public health, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were chien hsin-chung and chiang hui-lien, chinese vice-ministers of public health.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Plays Last Match in Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Nov. 21, 1975)

the visiting chinese men's basketball team played a friendly match here tonight with the national basketball team of trinidad and tobago, the first in the capital and the fourth and last in the country.

the court flew the national flags of china and trinidad and tobago. before the match began, brensley barrow, minister of labour, met the basketballers of the two countries.

among more than 2,000 spectators were brensley barrow, minister of labour; selwyn charles, parliamentary secretary for youth affairs, sports and community development in the ministry of education and culture; and herry gordon, president of the trinidad and tobago amateur basketball association.

the fine performance and good sportsmanship of the players were warmly applauded by the capacity crowd. the host team won the match by 75:69.

after the match, the trinidad and tobago amateur basketball association gave a reception for the visit of the chinese team to the country.

the second and third friendly matches between the chinese team and the national team of trinidad and tobago were held in san fernando and tobago to a total of more than 4,000 spectators.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Visits US

(NCNA-English Memphis, Nov. 20, 1975)

the chinese women's basketball team with li shih-hua as leader and wang chia-tung as deputy leader visited los angeles and memphis from november 15 to 20.

the chinese team arrived here yesterday from los angeles. at a welcome ceremony held at the airport, mayor of the city wyeth chandler presented the key to the city to the chinese team. li shih-hua, presented a team pennant to memphis friends.

the chinese team played its second friendly match in the u.s. with the u.s. national champion delta state university team today. the host team had good control on rebound with high successful shooting percentage. its center was a powerful factor in the game. the american team led 44:31 in first half. the chinese team closed the gap through full court press in second half. the result of the match was 73:70. in favour of the host team.

the visiting chinese team had its opening game with the women's basketball team of california state university-fullerton in los angeles on november 18. a welcome ceremony was held before the game started. the gymnasium was decorated with national flags of china and the united states and big streamers reading: "a warm welcome to

china's basketball delegation" and "long live u.s.-chinese people's friendship". national anthems of the two countries were played and team pennants and souvenirs exchanged.

speaking at the ceremony, president of the national committee on the u.s.-china relations, arthur rosen, expressed his belief that the team's visit would enhance the americans' understanding of china. he expressed the hope that the visit would be a successful and happy one and that the chinese players would bring back with them a message of friendship from the american people to the chinese people.

the ceremony was followed by an exciting match in a friendly atmosphere. the host team, which ranks third in the u.s., had good coordination in their attack and good control on rebound, while the chinese team scored points by fast breaks and accurate middle distance shooting. the chinese team won the match 63-60.

during their stay in the two cities, the chinese women players made friends with many american women players. they had joint practises and made visits together.

Vice President of People's Bank of China Meets American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

keng tao-ming, vice-president of the people's bank of china, today met and had a friendly conversation with president and general manager greenberg, deputy general managers manton and freeman of the american international group, inc., and their wives.

present were feng tien-shun and sung kuo-hua, general manager and deputy general manager of the chinese people's insurance company.

the american guests arrived here on november 20 at the invitation of the chinese people's insurance company.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1975)

a chinese
gymnastics team led by chang teh-lung with wang lan-shan
as deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly
visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

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* NATIONAL *
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COLOR FILMS

Courageously Forge Ahead Along the Road of Maintaining Independence, Taking the Initiative in Our Own Hands, and Relying on Our Own Efforts

- after seeing the color feature film "Second Spring"

by

Ch'u Cheng (初 征)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 5, 1975)

Full of revolutionary excitement, the color feature film "Second Spring" has molded a vivid, impressive and clearcut heroic image -- Feng T'ao and has left people a deep impression. From the struggle between two lines and the two kinds of world outlook undergone in the course of building the new naval vessel "Sea Hawk" and from Feng T'ao, we see the resplendent sparks from the proletarian revolutionary spirit which encourage us to rise in greater vigor and unswervingly and courageously forge ahead along the road of "maintaining independence, taking the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" charted by Chairman Mao.

It is against such a background that Feng T'ao goes on stage and makes his first appearance: In the sea battle at the T'uanshan Reef, because the main engine of the speedboat breaks down and the right spare parts cannot be found, the enemy vessel that we are about to capture is able to escape. Following the development of the plot in the film, we see that Feng T'ao accepts the task of building a new naval vessel and goes to Plant No. 1060 as secretary of the workers' committee. Before he took up office, the trial run of the new naval vessel "Sea Hawk" encountered a temporary setback and was charred after an explosion. For a time the morale was low. However, Feng T'ao, the newly arrived secretary of the workers' committee, goes into the cabin of the charred "Sea Hawk" and

with deep feelings looks at it and touches it over and over again. He proudly says, "Although it is burnt, it is still our 'Sea Hawk'!" "Our 'Sea Hawk'!" These are words emitting from the bottom of the heart after a deep experience of the so-called "assistance" of the big power that claims to be "socialist" but actually promotes revisionism following the sea battle at the T'uanshan Reef. Because this struggle for building the new naval vessel "Sea Hawk" on the basis of self-reliance is unfolded against the background of the acute and complicated struggle to oppose revisionism right from the beginning of the film, this gives the main theme of self-reliance profound significance and infuses the heroic image of Feng T'ao and the entire film with a strong militant breath of the proletarian revolution.

If it is said that the sea battle at the beginning of the film has revealed Feng T'ao as starting to recognize the repulsive features of Soviet revisionism, then the episodes revealed later in the film -- such as the failure to match the drawings and data of the main engine No. 20 of the "Flying Fish," Khovansky's (赫鲁晓夫) proposal to "jointly trial build" the "Sea Hawk," and Feng T'ao's association of this with the "death of the young fighter" up to the Soviet revisionists' refusal to supply the main engine and tearing up contracts, etc., -- constitute the process of the gradual deepening of Feng T'ao's recognition of "a sham friend but the real enemy." When Ch'iu Li-p'ing discovers that three figures in drawing No. 20 of the "Flying Fish" could not be matched, P'an Wen, the revisionist lackey who worships foreign things and fawns on foreigners, unjustifiably and severely scolds her, saying, "It is not possible that the figures cannot be matched!" At this time, the film specifically and meticulously exhibit before us Feng T'ao's mental activities: The shot once again shows the sea battle at the T'uanshan Reef, and again, the report that "the spare parts could not be matched" is heard. After that, the camera gives a close-up of Feng T'ao. He examines the drawings and says, "It is another case of inability to match things!" Feng T'ao, an outstanding Party cadre with a keen feeling of the political atmosphere brought up under Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, thus further deepens his understanding of the nature of Soviet revisionism through a series of incidents. Through one vivid episode after another, the film enables us to find the steps of the development and intensification of the hero's thought and feeling, and provides a rational basis for Feng T'ao's dauntless spirit of insisting on opposing revisionism and relying on his own efforts.

The road gone through by Feng T'ao typically reflects the combat course of the Chinese people in the beginning of the sixties who paid a high price in recognizing the real features of Soviet revisionists and waged an obdurate struggle against them. Today, it is entirely our responsibility to tell the people of the world this irrefutable historical truth. The despicable behavior of the Soviet revisionists has educated us by negative example and enabled the people of our country to all the more unswervingly adhere to the policy of relying on their own efforts, criticize the capitulationist line and achieve faster and better results in socialist revolution and socialist construction. By giving a concrete and meticulous manifestation to Feng T'ao's process of recognizing Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the film not only is able to strengthen the artistic charm of the character molded. More important, it gives him tremendous practical significance politically and a social role.

Let us turn back and examine again how the film organizes contradictions and conflicts to reveal the noble thoughts and heroic disposition of the heroic character.

Feng T'ao and his principal opposite Ch'i Ta-t'ung were old comrades-in-arms and "the two shared the same thought" ten years ago. However, in the past ten years, because Ch'i Ta-t'ung was engrossed all day long in administrative duties, he did not read or study seriously. He did not keep in touch with the working masses, and could not clearly see the line or distinguish enemies from friends. In face of temporary difficulties, he lacks the determination and courage to get ahead. He is deceived by so-called "science" which he seemingly understands but actually does not. He hopes to muddle through by relying on so-called "assistance from fraternal nations" and actually implements a capitulationist line. Thus right from the time of Feng T'ao's arrival at East Port, a series of irreconcilable ideological conflicts between them unavoidably arise. However, the peculiar relationship between old comrades-in-arms again gives the development of these conflicts their characteristics. The film does not make them use acrimonious words to cross swords politically and ideologically from beginning to end, but adopts various means to organize lively and dramatic disputes. Feng T'ao's firm adherence to principle and his profound class feelings can be seen from his deeds and words and in one conflict of contradictions after another.

How energetic and warm the atmosphere in the scene of preparing the dumplings is! From the relationship of Feng T'ao and Ch'i Ta-t'ung who seem to come from the same family, their close relationship ten years ago can well be imagined. However, in this scene, Feng T'ao and Ch'i Ta-t'ung are carrying out a debate on how to distinguish the features of the big power that practices revisionism. Feng T'ao's last sentence is full of the philosophy of life: "Those who take ready-made things naturally have to suffer indignities." It refers to the present but is of far-reaching significance. Its aftertaste provokes people's deep thought, and is an effective criticism of Ch'i Ta-t'ung's idea of depending on Soviet revisionism.

Following the development of the plot, the cause of the fire on board "Sea Hawk" is found, but at the same time, it is also discovered that there is no possibility to resolve the problem of material No. 646 at that time. Ch'i Ta-t'ung finally lays hold of this most powerful "evidence," loudly cries that "the road has been blocked," and forces Feng T'ao to let the "Sea Hawk" dismount. What should Feng T'ao do in this serious trying situation? The film lays holds of this critical juncture to boldly reveal the contradictions and goes deep into the spiritual world of the characters to reveal the sparks glistening deep in their hearts. At the time Ch'i Ta-t'ung incessantly calls for making the "Sea Hawk" dismount, Feng T'ao sits in his chair without saying a word and stares at the sea. After an intolerable silence, Ch'i Ta-t'ung finally can do nothing else but to shake his head and leave.

What is Feng T'ao thinking about? Isn't this what every one of the audience anxiously wants to know? After a short silence, Feng T'ao turns

his head to look at the picture showing the Navy received by Chairman Mao. His thoughts well up in quick succession. The earnest expectations of the Party and people excite him tremendously. The camera is gradually pushed toward the photograph, which turns into a red sun that gradually rises up. Following this, a distant scene shot through the clouds of the vast coastline, patrolled by militiamen who are armed to the teeth, with torpedo boats speeding forward one after another and with Feng T'ao making strong and profound comments appears. Full of enthusiasm, he praises the territorial waters of the mother country, and full of pride, he expresses his strong aspiration and ambition for building the Navy on the basis of self-reliance. The scene is then switched to show Feng T'ao giving a pep-talk to the comrades of the "Sea Hawk" group. Here, the film makes full use of the great freedom of cinematography to express time and space, thus thoroughly revealing the mental activities of the characters and revealing the hero's revolutionary feelings. It seems to have opened up Fang T'ao's heart to enable us to see his surging feelings and the overwhelming spirit hidden in his spiritual world and to understand the source of his ideas and strength for persevering in building the "Sea Hawk."

In the course of handling the clash of contradictions between Feng T'ao and Ch'i Ta-t'ung, there are also shouts and brawls at times in the film. These are really eruptive moments, for indignation and turbulent feelings cannot be vented without shouting. After the Soviet revisionists have not only failed to come to answer the question why the three figures could not be matched but also cast forth a letter "to block the supply of the main engine," Feng T'ao is really infuriated! Taking the letter, he pounds the table and indignantly roars, "Blackmail! Shameless political blackmail!" Following this, he firmly fights a battle with Ch'i Ta-t'ung who still adheres stubbornly to his error. How can he help from feeling indignant when he is up against the treacherous action of the Soviet revisionists and is aware that his comrade-in-arm is drawing farther and farther away? How can he help from feeling indignant, disturbed and sorrowful? As feelings run high, the film breaks away from the old "rules of shooting" and adopts the tactics of complementing and blending rhythm in the change of scenes, the motion of the camera and the feeling of the actors into one, and discarding the method of explaining the change of scenes. We see the switch of the close-up scene of Feng T'ao violently pounding the table to a full view, the scene of the corridor to the scene of the director's room, the close-up scene of Feng T'ao who says "we'll do it ourselves" to a distant scene, and the scene of the director's room into the scene of the "shipyard" with several thousand people. This strongly plays up the enormous explosive force of the character from his words and deeds, and reveals the strong and indignant feelings of the heroic character. The characteristic disposition of this hero Feng T'ao to go against the tide and his strong revolutionary heroism are most vividly manifested at this point.

Of course, the revolutionary heroism of the heroic figure is not revealed merely in his rage, but such "rage" has genuinely exposed his personality. In contrast to such "rage," we see the "heart-to-heart talk on the snow-covered ground" between the two old comrades-in-arms. It brings out by contrast Feng T'ao's serious words and thoughtfulness and his sincerity and amicability in helping his comrade who has made a mistake.

This is another aspect of his personality. In particular, a later scene which portrays Feng T'ao of giving Ch'i Ta-t'ung a pat on the shoulder and running forward together with him is very amicable and warm, and people can infer many things from this shot!

From the several scenes in the film mentioned above, we derive an important revelation. The development of a clash of contradictions calls for novel conception and unique artistic treatment. In particular, the portrayal should help delineate the inner world of the character, and only in this way can prominence be given to the character and the theme and could there be touching artistic influence. The repetition of a tactic and simplified treatment should not be adopted at all.

There are still shortcomings in the film "Second Spring." The image of Hsia Chang-fa in the film appears to be rather weak because he is not much involved in the clash of contradictions between characters, and therefore there appears to be a want of something in the embodiment of the role of the working class in this great struggle. The image of Liu Tzu-yin is also not full enough. In the molding of the heroic figure Feng T'ao, it is also felt that there is insufficient action. Although the dialogues of the characters in the film are quite successful in some respects, the film can still make greater efforts in the use of cinematographic visual images. In short, "Second Spring" is a film that is relatively good ideologically and artistically. It enables us to see clearly the advancing steps of the proletarian revolution in literature and art. We earnestly hope that our comrades in the literary and art circles will create a greater number of better works for bringing greater prosperity to socialist literature and art under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

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LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY

Forever Be the Red Seeds of Revolution

by

Party branch of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 20, 1975)

On the significance of the Long March, Chairman Mao pointed out, "The Long March was the first in historical record. It was a proclamation, a propaganda team and a seed planter." Forty years have elapsed and the red seeds sown by the Red Army in those years have taken roots, come into bloom and borne rich fruits on the great land of the motherland. Today, a serious study of Chairman Mao's great teaching on the Long March makes us come to profoundly understand that the education of cadres and fighters to forever be the seeds of revolution is the glorious revolutionary tradition of our army as well as an effective measure for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

As was pointed out by Chairman Mao in his article, "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," "The Red Army should certainly not confine itself to fighting; besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military strength it should shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, arming them, helping them to establish revolutionary political power and setting up Party organization." When the 25,000 li Long March was underway at that time, the broad masses of Red Army fighters relied on the masses of people everywhere, and took the work to make propaganda among the masses, educate the masses and organize the masses as one of their fundamental responsibilities. The 25,000 li Long March had sown revolutionary embers everywhere.

With the socialist revolution constantly deepening today, to bear firmly in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao of forever be the red seeds of revolution is an important task for our army to carry out to the letter the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every basic-level unit. In 1958, in response to Chairman Mao's call, we commanders and fighters of the whole company made our way to over 80 middle and primary schools in Shanghai to support the Left. Together with the workers, the comrades of the whole company used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to make propaganda among and educate the masses. They led the broad masses of teachers and students in the schools to vigorously criticize the revisionist line in education, occupy the ideological and cultural battlefront in the realm of the superstructure, and deepen the development of struggle-criticism-transformation. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our Party branch again headed for society to take the vigorous grasping of class struggle together with the broad masses of the people as an important content in the building of company units. We successively established links with over 20 units at selected spots and actively worked in coordination with small militia detachments to deal blows to the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies.

In order to strike root and blossom among the people, the key lies in breaking with the old traditional ideas to become promoters of progress in narrowing the three major differences. For the revolution, one should be able to work at a higher or lower level, lead the life of a soldier or a civilian, and go where he is required to go and allocated by the Party. For more than twenty years since liberation, group after group of young cadres and fighters from our company have stricken root in every corner of the motherland, thus enabling the glorious tradition of the Red Army to blossom and bear fruits everywhere. When the old comrade Tung Lu-wu who joined the army in 1960 demobilized and asked to stay and work in Shanghai by the organization, he refused to stay in a big city or to go back to his hometown, but firmly asked to join the battle for opening up Hainan Island. At the foot of the densely forested Wuchih Mountains, he carried forward the death-defying spirit our army displayed in the years of war, and led the masses to open up several hundred mow of rubber plantations on the barren land strewn with rocks, thus making contribution to building socialism in the motherland. He was called by the people of the area the "Red Seed of the Good 8th Company." This year, in the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deputy company commander Chang Hsing-hua inherited the glorious tradition of the old comrade and challenged the idea of bourgeois rights with practical action. He consciously asked for permission to settle down at the outpost against revisionism in Heilungkiang to carry out revolution.

We also understand that it is very important to embrace the idea of hard struggle in order to carry forward the glorious tradition of the Long March, and be a red seed of revolution. Under the very poor material conditions then, the Red Army climbed snow-covered mountains and traversed the grassland. They showed no fear of the encirclement, pursuit and interception of the enemies, and relying on the revolutionary fortitude of braving hard and bitter struggles, marched 25,000 li and sowed the revolutionary seeds. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Braving hard and bitter struggles is our natural political color." Looking back over the history of our company unit, why were the comrades able to comply with the arrangements made by the Party? The key lay in their paying attention to tempering the will to brave hard and bitter struggles at ordinary times. Our company unit is stationed round the year on the prosperous Nanking Road in Shanghai, but the comrades always bear the straw sandals. In February this year, over 30 old fighters in our company were discharged from active service. When they left the company, every one brought with him a pair of self-made straw sandals to the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside. The comrades proudly said: The Red Army of those years blazed the trail of braving hard and bitter struggles in straw sandals. Today, we must change the outlook of the countryside in straw sandals. Lying in front of us is a new 10,000 li Long March. We have to follow the footprints of the older generation, climb new "snow-covered mountains," traverse new "grassland" and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Rapidly Popularize the Experience of Typical Examples Over a Wide Area

- the experience of the Party committee of Payen county, Heilungkiang Province, in using typical exmaples to give impetus to the countywide movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1975)

Payen county of Heilungkiang Province on the Sungnen plain rapidly joined the advanced ranks of those in learning from Tachai. In 1974, it triumphed over serious natural disasters and brought about a big margin of increase in production over a wide area. The per-mow grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" with production increased by over 30 percent. The whole county delivered and sold to the state 400 million catties of grain and soybean, with the rural population delivering an average of 770 catties per capita. The countryside of the whole county had over 100 million catties of grain in reserve. This year will be another good year.

The main experience of Payen in bringing about quick and major change is that in line with Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is necessary to grasp well typical examples," the county Party committee has gone deep into reality to make investigations and studies and sum up and popularize the experience of the typical examples in learning from Tachai. It has seriously solved the question of orientation and road for the collective economy, and paid attention to properly grasping work for the transformation of backward teams, thus enabling the experience of typical examples to blossom all over the county and leading to the emergence of a new situation in vigorously popularizing the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Why the Failure To Popularize the Experience of Typical Examples

In the past, the Party committee of Payen county also had grasped typical examples, but because it did not grasp the fundamental experience of typical examples and did not grasp such a key link as the Party's fundamental line with the salient features of class struggle of the whole county in mind, paid attention only to grasping production measures, and on top of that was not thorough in style of work and was satisfied with issuing general calls, the experience of typical examples was not popularized and the countywide movement to learn from Tachai was not properly unfolded as a result.

In the spring of 1974, when Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei came to Heilungkiang, he pointed out: "All counties have their own advanced spots, and why can't the experience of such advanced spots be popularized over a wide area?" The masses also put forward to the county Party committee a sharp question: "The Chienshe No. 5 brigade of the Chenp'ing commune, by striving hard to learn from Tachai, has taken four big steps forward in four years, and its per-mow grain output has surpassed 1,000 catties. Why is their experience

not popularized?" This question greatly moved the county Party committee. After the Spring Festival, the standing committee members of the Payen county Party committee went deep into the midst of the basic-level units to investigate the conditions of the area and look for the cause of the county's failure to step up its agricultural production. They noticed that in some places the class enemies tried to befriend and corrupt the cadres and foment the evil practice of capitalism. Some commune members seriously affected by spontaneous capitalist ideas were very enthusiastic about minor freedom and were not at ease with participation in collective production. Some commune and brigade cadres also had the blurred concept that "everything done is justified so long as it is for the collective" and were unable to distinguish the right line from the wrong one, thus causing the collective economy to deviate from the socialist orientation and agricultural production to hover for a long time around the same level.

The facts made the county Party committee realize that the inability to popularize the experience of typical examples and rapidly step up agricultural production in Payen was mainly due to the inadequate understanding of the county Party committee in the protractedness and complexity of rural class struggle, and its failure to seriously carry out the Party's basic line, deal ineffective blows to the disruptive activities of the class enemy and deeply criticize the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist line and the capitalist tendencies. Some comrades of the county Party committee only took a look at the moisture in the soil in spring, the growth of seedlings in summer and the harvests in autumn. In their minds, they had scant information about the enemy. In fact, the question of what kind of road to follow that was present before collectivization was still present today. It was not a question that could be solved forever after one or two attempts, but one that took a long battle to solve. The key to the popularization of the experience of typical examples lay in vigorously grasping such a "key link" as the Party's basic line.

It Is Necessary To Recognize the Experience of Typical Examples in Essence

After analyzing the above situation, the county Party committee again went deep into the midst of the Chienshe No. 5 brigade of the Chenp'ing commune to re-acquaint themselves with and sum up their fundamental experience in learning from Tachai.

Before 1969, due to interference from the revisionist line, the Chienshe No. 5 brigade had a "soft" leading body. It deviated from the right direction, and capitalism spread far and wide. Its per-mow output amounted to only 100-odd catties. In 1969, after the leading squad of the production brigade was consolidated, it seriously learned from Tachai, conducted education in the Party's basic line, linked the reality of the brigade with the criticism of revisionism and tendencies toward capitalism, thus energetically bringing the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses into play. They broke away from the old habit of "leading the life of a cat in winter," vigorously carried out farmland capital construction and seriously carried out the policy of "taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development." Grain output rose rapidly. From 1970,

four big steps were taken in four years and in 1974, the average per-mow output amounted to over 1,300 catties. Every person sold on the average over 2,400 catties of grain to the state.

Through summing up things afresh, the Payen county Party committee clearly sees two points: (1) The change in the Chienshe No. 5 brigade is mainly due to its having learned the fundamental experience of Tachai. Tachai and the advanced units in learning from Tachai, are not only purely typical examples in production but also typical examples in persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and typical examples in adhering to the socialist orientation. (2) The gap between a spot and a wide area appears outwardly to be a gap in output, but is in essence a gap in the orientation and road. To recognize typical examples and popularize the experience of typical examples is not just a question of methods, but is first of all a question of the line. Only by doggedly carrying out the Party's basic line and criticizing revisionism and capitalism can the county Party committee popularize in the whole county the experience of advanced typical examples.

The Payen county Party committee checks its own work with the typical examples as a mirror, to correctly orient the ideological and political line of the leadership of the county Party committee, thus giving impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the county Party committee. They call this approach using typical examples to educate oneself and educate cadres to spur the revolution and develop production.

To acquire a real understanding of the experience of typical examples the whole body of standing committee members of the county Party committee again headed for the Chienshe No. 5 brigade to conduct an open-door rectification campaign, and to conduct together with the commune members activities to compare things before and after liberation and before and after learning from Tachai. The standing committee members deeply realized that the determining factor of whether major changes could be brought about in agriculture lay not in natural conditions but in what kind of line was carried out. So long as we laid hold of the correct line, embraced great ambition and high hopes and worked very hard, even the worst conditions could be made to change for the better and a still lower yield be made to reach a higher level. After acquiring this understanding, around the question of why in the past they took note of only conditions and not the line and why they just sat back to wait for a change in conditions without working hard, they tried to find the "tigers standing in the way" that interfered with major progress and rapid transformation in the whole county, and got at the ideological root cause of little progress and slow transformation. From the opinions put forward by the masses, they further found out the "cause of the disease": Beside the question of the line, the county Party committee was unable to lead the masses to do things on a large scale because it was bedeviled by the world outlook of the coward and sluggard. Its members wanted to do things on a large scale but were afraid of the sweat. They wanted to make revolution but were afraid of making all-out exertion. This was a half-baked revolutionary idea. Fundamentally speaking, the county Party committee had not fostered the idea of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the open-door rectification campaign, the Payen county Party committee took a big stride forward in its own ideological revolutionization. They led the masses to learn in a big way the experience of typical examples and to emulate in line consciousness and revolutionary vigor. In the whole county there appeared the vigorous revolutionary situation of building socialism in a big way.

Adhere to the Correct Orientation in Popularizing the Experience of Typical Examples

The Payen county Party committee kept a tight grip on such a "key link" as the Party's basic line and took educating the peasants to combat and prevent revisionism and criticize capitalism as a long-term strategic task. The whole county constantly unfolded "three-check up and three-criticism" activities -- checking the political orientation of the leading body and criticizing the revisionist line; checking the operational policies of the production teams and criticizing capitalist ideas; checking the arrangement and use of manpower, draft animals and transportation forces and criticizing the tendencies toward capitalism. The different communes and brigades set up political evening schools in over 1,900 places, trained over 20,000 backbone theorists, kept instilling into the peasant masses socialist ideas, and took the initiative in attacking a handful of class enemies and capitalist forces, thus curbing the capitalist activities of going out on one's own to take up independent operations and giving up agriculture for commerce. With the road correctly oriented, all the commune members who had gone out to take up independent operations returned to the production teams to participate in collective productive labor, thus giving impetus to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

The Payen county Party committee also laid the stress on the work of transforming backward brigades. Ninety percent of the 1,000 members of the work teams sent out by the county Party committee went deep into the midst of backward communes and brigades to arouse the cadres and the masses there to look for gaps in contrast with the Chienshe No. 5 brigade. They seriously carried out the basic line and general and specific policies of the Party and solved first of all the question of orientation and road, thus enabling 70 percent of the backward units in the whole county to join the advanced ranks.

The Payen county Party committee paid great attention to grasping the struggle between the two roads in the advanced communes and brigades. The Hsinglung commune had more favorable conditions. In 1971, the per-mow output of the whole commune reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production," but dropped again afterward. Why? It was due to the relaxation of the struggle to grasp the orientation and road. Last year, this commune again seriously grasped the line and promoted production, and the per-mow grain output surpassed the "Yellow River" level. Practice of struggle shows that only by adhering to the socialist orientation can a unit, be it advanced or backward, become advanced or more advanced.

With the experience of typical examples blooming over a wide area and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle called into play, a new situation has been brought about in carrying out farmland capital construction. The whole county has a specialized contingent of over 12,000

persons who work round the year on prevention of floods, drainage of waterlogged land, accumulation of manure, improvement of soil, and regulation of farmland on the slopes. Meanwhile, they seize hold of the right seasons to carry out in a big way farmland capital construction activities on a mass scale. At present, the whole county has basically solved the problem of waterlogging, strengthened its capacity for resisting natural disasters, and created favorable conditions for wresting a bumper harvest in agriculture.

- By Our Own Correspondent(s) and
Our Reporter(s)

* * *

Devote Time and Energy to Popularization

by

Kuo Ta-chiang (郭大江)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1975)

The national mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has developed to a new and important stage. Advanced typical examples keep emerging. Every county has a number of advanced communes and brigades, while the whole country has several hundred Tachai-type advanced counties. The situation is gratifying and holds out great hopes. But we should soberly realize that the popularization of Tachai's experience is still not well balanced. How to further grasp well typical examples for use to lead forward the general and to popularize the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in the vast countryside of the whole country is still an important and pressing task.

Practice in Payen shows that the popularization of the experience of typical examples involves a heated struggle between two kinds of ideology and the two lines. Tachai is a typical example in adhering to the Party's basic line, continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. In learning from Tachai, there is the question of whether it is learned sincerely, spuriously, or half-heartedly. As far as a county Party committee is concerned, should it learn the fundamental experience of Tachai or learn what is superficial, the side issues and just the production measures? Should it use the spirit of continued revolution to learn from Tachai and take the lead in working hard and in a down-to-earth manner, or use the half-baked revolutionary idea to learn from Tachai by wanting to do things on a large scale but dreading the sweat, wanting to make revolution but dreading all-out exertion, and staying content with the issue of general calls? This is a question bearing on whether we can learn and master the fundamental experience of Tachai and is also a test of whether we learn it sincerely or spuriously.

The Payen county Party committee realized this through practice and seriously investigated the present state of class struggle in the countryside. It once again went deep into the midst of typical units to learn and sum up experience, correctly oriented its ideological and political line, laid hold of the fundamental experience of advanced typical examples for popularization, and properly carried out work to transform the backward teams in a down-to-earth manner. Together with the leading cadres at various levels, they conducted penetrating education in the Party's basic line within the scope of the whole country, led the masses in vigorously hitting out at the disruptive activities of the class enemy, vigorously criticizing revisionism and capitalism and vigorously building socialism. Within one or two years, they had popularized the movement to learn from Tachai, and a new situation appeared. Practice in Payen once again shows that in building up Tachai-type counties, the line is the fundamental issue and the leadership holds the key.

All comrades of the county Party committee with a genuine desire to learn from Tachai must have a deep grasp of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Go deep into the midst of one spot to acquire experience and push forward the whole," strive to keep a proper grip on advanced typical examples and direct vigorous efforts to popularization, so that the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture can be unfolded in a more widespread and penetrating way!

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MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Northeast China Minority Nationality Adopts Settled Life

(NCNA-English Harbin, Nov. 23, 1975)

the owenke, a tiny nationality which for generations lived a nomadic life, have undergone tremendous changes since they settled down in the erhkuna left banner of heilungkiang province, northeast china, ten years ago.

before liberation, under the reactionary rule of the exploiting classes, the owenke were a hunting people who roamed along the erhkuna river and in the thick forests of the northern greater khingan mountains. they ate animal flesh, wore skins and lived in birch bark huts. they suffered harsh national oppression, eked out a meagre living and were on verge of extinction.

liberation rejuvenated the owenkes. under the concerned care and assistance of the communist party and the people's government, they achieved national unity. in 1965, the state allotted special funds and built rows of light, roomy houses by the chiliu river for the owenke people. for the first time in history, they enjoyed a settled life in their own new villages. in 1967, in accordance with chairman mao's instructions on getting organized, they founded the tungfanghung (east is red) hunters' team under the leadership of the local party organization, thus taking the road of collectivization.

the party and the government paid great attention to their ideological and political progress. 33 owenke people were sent to visit and study areas where the other fraternal nationalities live in compact communities. their representatives went to peking to take part in may day and national day celebrations and had the honour of meeting the great leader chairman mao.

settlement has brought great changes in the mental outlook of the owenke people. they have persistently studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. now, a number of owenke hunters have been admitted into the chinese communist party or the communist youth league, some have become cadres, teachers, doctors and nurses and others elected leading members of the township revolutionary committee.

the owenke hunters in aolukuya township have had greater success with their hunting since they settled down, and their collective economy has become more consolidated.

in the past ten years, they provided the state with 66,000 ounces of deer antlers, 53,800 pelts and hides and

large quantities of animal extracts, musks and other valuable medicinal materials, supporting the socialist construction and foreign trade. they are now raising more than 1,100 elk, a rare animal in china, 54 percent more than the number bred before they settled. apart from hunting, their sole occupation in the past, the owenke people now engage in farming to build up a diversified economy. in 1974, they reclaimed 13 hectares of virgin land and raised vegetables to meet their own needs and to spare.

the hunters' living standards have been improved steadily. now every family has bank savings, and most have radio sets, sewing machines, wrist watches and other necessities.

in addition, much progress has been made in the cultural, educational and medical fields. schools have been set up and all owenke school-age children are enrolled. there are nurseries, broadcasting stations, cultural centres, film projection teams, political evening schools, barefoot doctors and hospitals where treatment is free of charge.

socialism has not only saved them from extinction but also enriched their lives.

Multi-national Southwest China Province Prospers under Socialism

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Nov. 24, 1975)

the people of kweichow, a multi-national province in southwest china, have made striking progress in socialist construction since liberation.

oppressed politically and exploited economically by the reactionary han rulers in collusion with the exploiting class of other nationalities in pre-liberation days, the people of han as well as miao, puyi, tung, yi, shui, hui, kelao, chuang, yao and other nationalities in the province were impoverished and backward. antagonism between different nationalities was acute. the working people lived in such misery that they fed on grass roots instead of grain, and were dressed in tatters and had only cooking fires to protect them against the cold.

the founding of new china ushered in a new era, particularly for the people of different nationalities, who are now united as one and are making common progress. in accordance with the chinese communist party's policy,

regional national autonomy has been established in areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities. in kweichow there are two autonomous prefectures and nine autonomous counties. cadres of minority nationalities, among whom are many former slaves and serfs, occupy leading posts in party and government departments at provincial, prefectural and county levels.

since liberation, more than 145,000 people of minority nationalities have been admitted into the communist party and 190,000 into the communist youth league. well over 46,000 cadres have been trained from among the minority nationalities, 13,000 of whom are on party committees at commune and higher levels. the cadres of minority nationalities, working closely with those of the han people, are firmly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and advancing along the road of socialism.

the people of all nationalities have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard work and made tremendous advances in the economic, cultural and educational fields with the assistance of the central and provincial governments.

the chiennan puyi and miao autonomous prefecture is a case in point. since 1949, the year of liberation, the acreage under irrigation has increased sixfold, the output of grain twofold and tabacco fivefold. with state aid, the commune members of the various nationalities in huishui county of the prefecture jointly built a 54-kilometre-long canal to lead in water from the lienchiang river, bringing the fields of one district, six communes and one state farm under irrigation. the per-hectare yield of rice from the irrigated land has exceeded the 6-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development seven years running since the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

kaotseng commune in the chientungnan miao and tung autonomous prefecture is located in a mountain area where the people of tung nationality live in compact community. in the past, when "slash and burn" agriculture was the rule and man-drawn ploughs were used, the per-hectare yield of grain was less than 1.5 tons. after liberation, particularly with the mass movement to learn from the national pace-setter in agriculture, tachai, the commune members built water conservancy works and grain output increased year by year. last year, the per-hectare yield surpassed 7.5 tons.

there was no industry in the minority nationality areas in kweichow in the old society. today, more than 50 factories and mines producing power, chemicals, coal and woodware have been set up in kaili, capital of the chientungnan miao and tung autonomous prefecture. and in tuyun, capital of the chiennan puyi and miao

autonomous prefecture, there are now over 100 factories making 2,000 products of all kinds, including electric power, chemical fertilizer, cement, machines, linen fabrics and light industrial goods.

four railway lines run through kweichow, a mountainous province in which previously access to the minority nationality areas was difficult. these link it with neighbouring provinces and in kweichow itself newly-built motor roads serve the overwhelming majority of the people's communes.

most of the minority people in kweichow were illiterate before liberation and in some areas, records were kept by notching a piece of wood and accounts by rows of beans. since then, rapid advancement has been made in the cultural, educational and medical fields, the number of schools has increased dozens of times and are now filled with eager students. where plagues ran rampant in the past medical establishments have been set up and diseases which formerly ravaged the population have either been eliminated or been brought under control. the life of the people has taken on an entirely new look and the future is full of promise.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Peking's Leading Cadres Go to Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

more than half of the leading members of the county and district party committees of peking municipality and 4,200 cadres working in these party committees have gone to grassroots units to help implement the decisions of the national conference on learning from tachai.

together with the cadres of the communes and brigades and the local poor and lower-middle peasants, they discussed and drafted plans for the future and took part in manual labour.

after the national conference on learning from tachai had closed, the party committees of 14 counties and districts on the peking outskirts organised broadcasts to publicise the spirit of the conference to over 2 million communist party and youth league members, cadres, commune members and educated youth. experience of the tachai brigade was reviewed and plans for their own localities were mapped out keeping in mind the aim of

mechanizing agriculture by 1980. later, a majority of the cadres in the county and district committees left their offices for the fields.

party secretary of miyun county went to the remote mountainous tungshaochu commune which has 2,000 hectares, eight per cent of the county's cultivated land. the members were mobilized in sessions to compare their own commune with tachai. this spurred their socialist enthusiasm for a new drive to build farm construction projects.

leading cadres of the tahsin county party committee joined the manual work force at water conservancy projects in talangfa. after acquiring first hand information, they revised the original plan in consultation with the workers and technicians and found ways to economise manpower and resources and speed up the work.

at present a drive to transform soil and build water conservancy projects is sweeping the plains and mountains extending from peking suburbs to the outlying areas. the number of people taking part in this work is greater than in any previous year.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

New Achievement in Steel Roller-Straightening Process

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 24, 1975)

a young technician in north china has successfully worked out a new contour curve for rollers on steel tube straightening machinery, an important contribution to china's steel tubing industry.

in evolving this new formula, chen hui-po of the taiyuan heavy machinery plant in shansi province broke with the conventional design made by a certain foreign specialist.

chen hui-po's new contour curve ensures almost full contact between the rollers and the tubes being straightened, as against no more than 20 percent contact in rollers based on the graphical method and formula of foreign specialist design. while steel tubes handled by the old type of roller-straightening machinery were not wholly satisfactory, those processed by the new machines based on chen hui-po's design surpass the state quality standards in terms of ellipticity, perpendicularity and finish.

now the shanghai no. 5 steel mill is improving its straighteners in accordance with the new contour curve while the taiyuan heavy machinery plant is turning out entirely new straightening machines based on chen's design.

a graduate of the mathematics and mechanics faculty of chiaotung university in sian, 38-year-old chen hui-po began work at the taiyuan heavy machinery plant in 1964 as a technician in mechanical strength testing. in order to improve the quality of steel tubing, he made frequent visits to the taiyuan iron and steel company and the anshan seamless tubing mill to study operations there. through extensive research he found that there were defects in the existing roller straightening machines. in 1973, he set about designing a more efficient roller-straighening machine as his share in the development of china's steel tubing industry.

he started his research by making a detailed study of all available data, including a great deal of foreign literature, tackled problems of differential geometry and functional analysis, and consulted technicians and veteran tube straightening mechanics. based on the extensive figures and facts he had collected, he finally devised a new roller contour curve.

in the course of his research, chen hui-po got help and encouragement from all sides. the plant party organization provided facilities, professor su pu-ching, a noted mathematician, helped him with calculations; a research institute gave him the use of electronic computers; and the workers in the plant built a prototype of the new machine for tests.

he was made a model worker by his plant and won commendation for his work from the taiyuan city committee of the communist party.

AUTOMATION

Bottle Making Automated in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 23, 1975)

workers in the bottle making trade in shanghai, china's largest industrial city, have self-reliantly automated the whole working process through technical innovations and other changes. new electronic techniques have been adopted in some of the major work.

the labour force last year was 440 as against 1,500 in 1965. the manpower released went into other trades, while the output of bottles doubled the 1965 figure. the average productivity per capita rose seven times. there has also been a striking improvement in working conditions.

the bottle-making industry in shanghai includes ten small factories. before liberation, all the work was hand-operated, which meant high labour intensity, while productivity was low. after liberation, under the leadership of the party the workers renovated outmoded equipment and gradually introduced mechanization or semi-mechanization.

there were several automatic bottle-making machines, which had been imported in the 1950's, but they could not meet the demand. with their numerous accessories these machines were too big for the small factories and too difficult for the workers to maintain and repair. the great proletarian cultural revolution fired the bottle-makers' socialist enthusiasm, which resulted in a series of trade-wide technical innovations. determined to automatize bottle-making, they formed a "three-in-one" experimental group, including workers, technicians and cadres, under the leadership of party organizations. they solicited the opinions of workers in many trades on their early designs and, after repeated experiments, devised two small automatic machines which cost only one sixteenth of the imported kinds of machine. easy to operate and capable of producing bottles of different sizes and varied shapes, the new machines were welcomed by the workers. in addition, the experimental group made bottle conveyers, material mixers, feeders and other automatic machines.

not content with the achievements, the workers decided to try to apply electronic techniques to bottle-making. eleven young workers in the no. 9 bottle factory undertook the job of manufacturing an electronically controlled bottle-making machine. they studied electronic techniques in the course of their work and, in little more than two months, designed and installed eight electronic-controlled bottle-making machines. this helped bottle-making in the factory become electronic.

their example was followed by others. over 60 electronic-controlled machines were put into use in this trade. some of the factories are at the stage of proceeding from programme control of a single machine to that of a group of machines.

training classes are run by many of the factories to promote mass technical innovation drives and to train more workers to specialize in electronics.

FOSSILS

Fossil Skeleton of Stegodon Discovered in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Nov. 24, 1975)

a fairly well-preserved skeleton of a stegodon was recently recovered in a mountain cave in shuicheng county, kweichow province, southwest china. stegodon is a long extinct genus of mammals that are intermediate between elephants and mastodons.

the first such fossil ever to be found in the southern part of china, it represents another important find in this country following the discovery of a complete skeleton of the yellow river stegodon in kansu province, northwest china, two years ago.

the stegodon lived between twelve million years and some 100,000 years ago. the age of the fossil stegodon dates back probably half a million years ago. only fossils of stegodon molars and bones of limbs had been found in kweichow before. the newly found skeleton, ascertained to be of a male stegodon, is fairly well-preserved, complete with the skull, tusks and other skeleton bones.

chinese scientists regard this discovery as of great significance for the study of geological conditions in southwest china as well as of ancient geography, climatology and biological evolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Shanghai Philharmonic Society Leaves Australia

(NCNA-English Sydney, Nov. 23, 1975)

the shanghai philharmonic society of china left here this morning for new zealand after a friendly performance tour of australia.

the society, with lan ying as leader and chen chung-hai and li fu-hsun as deputy leaders, was seen off at the airport by senior representative of the australian department of foreign affairs f.t. homer, executive officer of the australia council of arts j. battersby, national secretary of the australia-china society mrs. parker and representatives of australian broadcasting commission and chinese communities here. also present at the airport was chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

during its stay in the country since november 8, the society visited canberra, melbourne, sydney, newcastle and adelaide. it gave eight performances to an audience of about 16,000.

the shanghai philharmonic society held its final concert at the adelaide festival theatre on november 22. the revolutionary symphony "taking tiger mountain by strategy", which depicts the lofty images of proletarian heroes, drew thunderous applause and cheers. other items included soprano solo "taiwan compatriots, our own brothers", suona solo "songfest of birds", cheng solo "battling the typhoon" and pipa solo "ambush on all sides". they were all warmly received.

commenting on the chinese performances, the australian press noted, "the music they played comes from the people's soul". the chinese musicians have "developed a new ethos out of ancient traditions and modern technology," was another press comment.

among those who attended the chinese concerts were governor of the south australia state sir mark oliphant, mayor of newcastle mrs. a.j. cummings, mayor of adelaide j. roche and chairman of the australia-china society g. stillwell. c. oshea and a.e. bull, vice-chairmen of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist) were also present.

during its stay in australia, the shanghai philharmonic society visited a farm, a factory and an arts school and troupe. receptions and friendly gatherings were held by australian friends to welcome the chinese musicians. the chinese visitors were warmly received wherever they went.

Chinese Radio and TV Delegation Attends ABU Meeting in Australia

(NCNA-English Adelaide, South Australia, Nov. 23, 1975)

the 12th general assembly of the asian broadcasting union (a.b.u.) was held from november 19 to 22 in adelaide, capital of south australia state. delegations of 40 full and associate members from 31 countries in asia and the pacific region participated in it.

the chinese radio and television delegation headed by yang chao-lin attended the assembly.

three new members -- radio and television of china, radio pakistan and the west samoan broadcasting service -- were elected to the administrative council of the union to replace the retiring ones in line with the statute of the a.b.u.

the general assembly heard a work report by the secretary general of the union and discussed matters concerning radio and tv programme exchanges. it was decided that the next general assembly will be held in kuala lumpur in october 1976.

the chinese delegation is paying a visit to australia at the invitation of the australian broadcasting commission.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Junior Table Tennis Team Ends Visit to Canada

(NCNA-English Vancouver, Nov. 23, 1975)

the chinese junior table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to canada.

it was seen off at the airport by a. barran, retired president, mrs. jose tomkins, executive director, of the canadian table tennis association, ms. j. marvin, chairman of the canada-china friendship association in vancouver, and other canadian friends as well as chinese residents here. chinese consul-general in vancouver chen liang was also present.

during its stay in canada, the chinese team visited ottawa, halifax, dartmouth, toronto, calgary, banff and vancouver, where it was given warm welcome and friendly reception by the personages concerned. it held several joint training sessions and four friendly exhibition matches with canadian junior players.

on november 21, a match between the junior table tennis teams of the two countries was held here. before the match, an opening ceremony was held. the national anthems of china and canada were played. team pennants and souvenirs were exchanged. in 11 matches, the chinese team won four boy's singles and three girl's singles while the host team won one boy's single, one girl's single and two doubles. the sportsmanship and performance of the two countries' players drew warm applause from over 2,000 spectators.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Delegation of National Federation of Liberal Youth of Colombia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1975)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the national federation of liberal youth of colombia led by jose vicente marquez bedoya, president of the federation.

vice-chairman yao lien-wei gave a banquet in honour of the friends from colombia after the meeting.

present on both occasions were wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, chia hsueh-chien and yu chung-hao.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets French Foreign Minister and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with french foreign minister and madame jean sauvagnargues and the other distinguished french guests accompanying them on the visit.

french ambassador to china and madame claude arnaud attended the meeting.

present were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy department directors hsu wei-chin, chang han-chih, yen hung-liang and fu shun-ho of the foreign ministry.

French Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of france, madame sauvagnargues and their party left here by air for home today at the end of their friendly visit to china.

the distinguished french guests were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry hsu wei-chin, chang han-chih, yen hung-liang and fu shun-ho.

french ambassador to china and madame claude arnaud, other officials of the french embassy and diplomatic envoys of a number of other countries here were also present.

minister sauvagnargues and the other french guests got back to peking from kwangchow by air earlier today. they were seen off at the kwangchow airport by lin liming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee. the french foreign minister and his party were honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee yesterday evening.

French Delegation of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Utilization Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

the french delegation of atomic energy for peaceful utilization led by jean teillac, high commissioner of the french atomic energy commission, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chien san-chiang, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences and director of the institute of atomic energy, and leading members of departments concerned including sha ke, chiang sheng-chieh and chu yung-hsing.

deputy leader of the french delegation bertrand goldschmidt will leave here shortly.

jean-sylvain pradeau, cultural counsellor of the french embassy here, was on hand.

Chinese PLA Shooting Team Breaks National Records in France

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 23, 1975)

the visiting shooting team of the chinese people's liberation army has broken several national records in a friendly contest with a french army team in fontainebleau near here from november 18 to 20.

the contest included six individual and six team events between the shooting teams of the two countries. the chinese team came first in three individual events and five team events.

the chinese sharpshooters broke seven national records of which four were in the individual events shattered by six marksmen on eight occasions. in the free small-bore rifle shooting (3 x 40 shots), mou lu-hui and ko wei-lieh netted 1,153 and 1,152 points respectively to smash the national record of 1,146 points. in the standard rifle shooting (3 x 20 shots), ko wei-lieh scored 566 points to break the national record of 564 points. in the free small-bore rifle shooting from prone position (40 shots), mou lu-hui broke the national record of 396 points with 397 points. the national record of 559 points in the standard pistol event was shattered by lu chung-chien, liang chang-yi, chang ming and tung hsiang-yi with 560, 561, 563, 568 points respectively. in addition, three national team records were broken. the chinese marksmen scored 1,564 points in the free small-bore rifle shooting from prone position (40 shots) to crash the national record of 1,559 points, 2,253 points in the standard pistol event to break the national record of 2,202 points, and 2,329 points in the revolver shooting to break the national record of 2,321 points.

on the evening of november 20, general of army corps vuillermet gave a reception on behalf of french minister of defence yvon bourges to warmly welcome the chinese p.l.a. shooting team.

present on the occasion were yu meng-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and wu chen, military attache, of the chinese embassy here.

the chinese team led by chang chuan-chang with tung jui-kuang as deputy leader arrived here on november 12.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Basketballers Arrive in Guyana

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Nov. 22, 1975)

a chinese men's basketball team, led by li su-kuang, arrived here from trinidad and tobago tonight for a friendly visit to guyana.

the visitors were greeted at the airport by altaf mohamed, permanent secretary of the ministry of information and culture, joseph small, president of the guyana amateur basketball association, and other people of the sports circle. hsu chia-san, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was among the welcomers.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

hao liang, leading member of the ministry of culture, this evening met with the famous japanese actor chojuro kawarasaki and his wife and hosted a banquet in their honour. the host and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting and the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned lu jen-min and sun ping-hua, and peking opera singers yuan shih-hai and li wei-kang.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

a chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation left here for pyongyang by train this afternoon to attend the 16th session of the committee for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea. the delegation is led by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and chang chen, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries.

jon dong su, economic counsellor of the korean embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Peking Football Team Plays First Friendly Match in Mozambique

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Nov. 24, 1975)

the peking football team of china played its first friendly match with the mozambique team to the warm applause of some 20,000 spectators in the machava stadium here yesterday afternoon.

watching the match were marcelino dos santos, vice-president of the mozambique liberation front and minister of development and economic planning; alberto joaquim chipande, minister of defence; mariano matsinha, minister of labour; julio carrilho, minister of public works and housing; heitor martins, president of the mozambique football association, as well as other frelimo and government officials. chinese charge d'affaires ad interim chao yuan and other foreign diplomatic envoys were also present.

marcelino dos santos received the players of the two teams before the match. he said to them, "you are going to play not only for a game but for promoting friendship."

the national flags of the two countries fluttered in the breeze and the game proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere. the spectators applauded the players of both sides for their excellent skill. the match ended in a draw of three all.

the chinese team led by liu chien-hua arrived here on november 21.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Shanghai Philharmonic Society Arrives in New Zealand

(NCNA-English Wellington, Nov. 23, 1975)

the shanghai philharmonic society of china arrived in new zealand today for a friendly performance tour.

the society, with lan ying as leader and chen chung-hai and li fu-hsun as deputy leaders was welcomed at auckland airport by p.j. downey, chairman of radio new zealand; officials of the new zealand foreign ministry; c.r. howell, president of the new zealand-china society;

j.f. ewen, national secretary of the new zealand-china society; other new zealand friends and representatives of overseas chinese.

chinese ambassador pei chien-chang was also present at the airport.

on behalf of the new zealand government and people, minister of internal affairs h.l.j. may wrote a welcoming letter to the chinese musicians. he said that the society's visit will help promote the friendship and understanding between the two countries.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Minister Chuang Tse-tung Meets and Dines
Panamanian Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1975)

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, met with all members of the panamanian volleyball delegation led by ricardo odens calves and hosted a dinner in their honour this evening.

leading members of organizations concerned ni chih-chin and sun lan were present on both occasions.

the panamanian volleyball delegation returned to peking this morning after a friendly match tour of kwangchow, shanghai, hangchow, nanking and tientsin. it will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Entertains Peruvian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet in honour of the peruvian government trade delegation led by minister of commerce luis arias graziani here this evening.

peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo-romero and other diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy here were among the guests.

proposing a toast at the banquet, minister li chiang paid tribute to the government and people of peru for the outstanding successes they have won in their unremitting struggle to consolidate national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and 200-nautical-mile maritime rights, protect their natural resources and develop their national economy.

the government and people of china, he said, resolutely support the peruvian people in their just struggle and sincerely hope that they will continuously win new successes under the leadership of president francisco morales bermudez cerrutti. minister li chiang said that the economic and trade relations between china and peru have developed to a certain extent in keeping with the steady growth of the friendly relations between them. the delegation's present visit to china will certainly further enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, he stated.

in response, minister arias said: peru and china are bound by a sincere friendship. the people's republic of china is a very good friend of ours. the chief aim of our visit is to enhance the friendship between our two governments and peoples. he pointed out that the economic and trade development between peru and china is established on the basis of mutual benefit. the peruvian people highly appreciate the fact that the chinese people, under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, have given their sympathy and support to the struggle of the people of the third world, the minister noted.

the peruvian delegation arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to china by invitation. it was greeted at the airport by minister li chiang. ambassador cesar espejo-romero and others.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets and Dines Romanian Writers

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the romanian writers pop simion, ion horea and alexandru simion and gave a dinner in their honour here this evening.

present on both occasions were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yen wen-ching. chung han-chiu, chen ta-yuan and yen su, and minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here ion dorobantu.

the romanian writers arrived in peking the day before yesterday as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Educational Delegation Met and Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

chou hung-pao, leading member of the chinese ministry of education, this evening met with the educational delegation of rwanda led by dismas gashegu, secretary-general of the ministry of national education, and gave a banquet in its honour. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

rwandan ambassador to china and madame nyandwi tharcisse were present at the meeting and the banquet.

the rwandan delegation arrived here this morning for a visit at the invitation of the ministry of education.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Tsars' Theory of "Arms Expansion Is Justified"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

the brezhnev clique plays up "disarmament" at all international conferences, from the united nations general assembly to the women's conference and the food and agriculture organization conference. but this is only a smokescreen to cover up its rabid arms expansion. in fact, what the brezhnev clique has been advertising over the years is the theory of "arms expansion is justified". it is rabid arms expansion, definitely not disarmament, that is on the minds of the soviet revisionists who are trying to outstrip their rival militarily in the contention for world hegemony.

when he came to power, brezhnev professed "ardent desire that the course of detente already begun in the tense international situation would go on" and pledged to "resolutely fight for complete and universal disarmament". but at the same time, he clamoured about the "need to maintain our defence capabilities at a very high level", alleging that "the more powerful our troops", "the more consolidated the peace on our planet". to date, the brezhnev clique continues propagating that "only when armament is steadily reduced and complete and universal disarmament effected can detente in the tense international situation be consolidated and progress made." at the same time, they blustered that "even with relaxation in the tense international situation", the soviet union "still must allocate the necessary funds to perfect national defence". they asserted that "the higher is the fighting power of the soviet armed forces and the more powerful their equipment as well as the better the training of all officers and fighters, the more tranquil will the globe become", and that "the military might" of the soviet union and its allies is "one of the decisive factors" in "safeguarding peace", and so on and so forth. more remarkable is the statement of the soviet paper "soviet russia" which declared bluntly that "the emergence and development of weapons of mass destruction constitute a new important factor contributing to detente."

one may ask the new tsars: which is conducive to your alleged "detente" -- "disarmament" or arms expansion, particularly the development of "weapons of mass destruction"?

the new tsars' explanation for this glaring contradiction in logic is: the arms expansion of the new tsars is for the sake of "detente" while that of others is for the purpose of war; disarmament by the new tsars would be detrimental to "detente" while disarmament by others would be conducive to "detente".

moreover, in the vocabulary of the new tsars, the term "detente" has a peculiar meaning, namely, others should hand over to the soviet social-imperialists what they demand. it means that the soviet social-imperialists are free to run amuck all over the world with impunity. it means that the west should willingly provide them with money, technology and grain to augment their capability in their quest for world domination. it is with this very purpose in mind that brezhnev and company declared, "we are interested in only one thing, that is, detente."

lenin, the great teacher of revolution, pointed out in his work, "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", that the imperialists "divide it (the world) 'in proportion to capital,' 'in proportion to strength'." the soviet social-imperialists are naturally aware that they could not push the policy of world domination without "strength". they openly clamoured that soviet foreign policy must "be backed by strength" and "backed by military might". in assessing the current international situation, the brezhnev clique said smugly that "a change has taken place in the balance of forces in the world arena", which "forced" the west "to retreat" and "led to the strengthening of the international position of the soviet union and its allies" and to "the relative weakening of the u.s. position". the soviet journal "u.s.a. -- economics, politics, ideology" stated more clearly that twenty years ago the united states had "military superiority", but after "twenty years of arms race", "the change in the balance of forces is unfavourable to the u.s.a. which has lost its past superiority". facts show that like u.s. secretary of state john f. dulles in his time, brezhnev and company are devoted advocates of the position-of-strength policy; their purpose of paying lavish lip-service to "detente" is to cover up their fervish arms expansion and war preparations.

the brezhnev clique has for years pursued a policy of "giving top priority to national defence in all work." the more alluringly they sing the lullaby of "disarmament" and "detente" in public, the more energetically they expand arms in secret. when the soviet union was outdone by the united states in military strength, they said that peace would be ensured only with "equal security for both sides." hence, the soviet union is "justified" in expanding armaments. and now when their military strength is close to, or has exceeded in some aspects, that of the other superpower, they feverishly advertize that only when they possess superiority, can "detente" be preserved. they alleged that "the stronger our country and its armed forces become, the shorter is the road which leads mankind to a lasting peace." they declared that the soviet union would "establish and keep" a "military superiority." hence, the soviet union is "justified" in expanding armaments

even more feverishly. in his newly published book "the armed forces of the soviet state," soviet minister of national defence a.a. grechko says that it is imperative to "utilize gains of scientific and technological advance in turning out weapons with future development," "perfect icbms," "further improve their tactical technical quality" and "make big efforts in building new and perfecting existing conventional weapons."

it is unfair to say that the brezhnev clique is against "disarmament" completely. the fact is they want others rather than themselves to disarm. let's see the wishful calculations of brezhnev and his company: when social-imperialism expands arms and other nations disarm, "detente" will come into existence. "detente" will relax the vigilance of the west over soviet arms expansion and war preparations, and thereby enable the soviet union to "gain an overwhelming supremacy over its enemy in the balance of forces." the new tsars will eventually overcome its rival and lord it over in the world. consequently, a "lasting peace" will be brought about. this is the very essence of brezhnev and his like's theory of "arms expansion is justified."

the soviet social-imperialists declared that "the diplomatic activities of the soviet communist party and government" have the characteristic of "launching an extensive general offensive in every sense of the word" and that "an outbreak of military conflicts cannot be excluded." they said that "every effort should be made to strengthen the military power and combat readiness of the soviet armed forces" "in preparation for a war in which all types of weapons are used." on the other hand, the new tsars have recently started to sing the newly concocted lullaby of "supplementing political detente with military detente." but their aim remains the same: others disarm while they themselves "gain an overwhelming supremacy over the enemy" in military strength. is there no need for more vigilance against plots being hatched by the new tsars?

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Volleyball Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 24, 1975)

the thai volleyball delegation left kwangchow for home by train today after concluding its friendly match tour of china.

the thai national men's and women's volleyball teams had their farewell matches with the kwangtung teams in a warm and friendly atmosphere yesterday evening. the good sportsmanship shown by players of both countries and their fine skills won admiration from the more than 5,000 spectators. both matches ended 3:0 in favour of the host teams.

before the matches began, chao cho-yun, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, met with anu romyanond, deputy leader of the thai volleyball delegation. they watched the matches together.

the thai delegation led by ppreeda pattanathabutr arrived here from shanghai by air on november 22. it was honoured at a reception given by the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation and the kwangtung provincial volleyball association that evening.

while in kwangchow, the thai guests visited a clock factory and the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising.

delegation leader ppreeda pattanathabutr and his wife left here for home yesterday.

CHINA AND UN

Seventh Session of UNCTAD Shipping Committee Held in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 21, 1975)

the seventh session of the committee on shipping of the united nations conference on trade and development was held here from november 10 to 21.

representatives from more than 70 countries attended the session. the chinese representative was present for the first time.

the present session mainly discussed the tendencies of shipping, freight rates and the protection of the interests of the consignors.

a report on shipping presented by the secretariat of the unctad said that in the past few years, the part of the developing countries in the world fleet, in terms of gross registered tonnage, has not ceased to decline. on the other hand, freight rates have increased very fast. the frequent and heavy increases in freight rates have seriously affected the interests of the developing countries.

at the session, the 77-nation group insisted on the implementation of the "programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order", adopted at the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, in order to establish relations based on an equal footing and mutual benefit in international shipping and change the present irrational situation.

the 77-nation group also demanded that the "code of conduct for liner conferences" adopted in april 1974 should be put into force as soon as possible so as to lower freight rates. the group urged the shipowners and consignors to hold consultations and negotiations over the subject of freight rates with a view to protecting the interests of the developing countries.

the 77-nation group emphasized the importance of developing national merchant fleets and augmenting participation in the shipping of exported merchandise, in the struggle against monopoly and exploitation in shipping.

chinese representative chen chung-piao pointed out in his speech that in 1973 the sea-borne export and import trade of all developing countries accounted for as much as 64.3 and 17.5 per cent respectively of the world total, while their merchant fleets came up to only 6 per cent of the world total in terms of gross registered tonnage. on the other hand, liner freight rates have been raised time and again, badly affecting the international balance of payments and foreign trade of developing countries. it is necessary to bring about a radical change to this situation of injustice.

he said, "it is the consistent stand of china that all countries, big or small, should be equal. this principle should likewise be applied to international shipping relations. we support the third world countries' reasonable demands and just positions to develop national shipping industry, establish and expand national merchant fleets, oppose international shipping monopoly and exploitation, and safeguard national economic rights and interests."

at the session, the soviet representative concocted a working document calling for the elimination of "discrimination" and the assurance of "equal rights to all countries" in international shipping with a view to strengthening and maintaining the position of hegemony and monopoly. but this document was ignored.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Visits Rochester, NY

(NCNA-English Rochester, Nov. 23, 1975)

the chinese women's basketball team played a friendly match in rochester, new york state, yesterday with the u.s. national team which placed first in the recent pan-american games.

making an active attack the chinese team led in the first half of the match 42-34. the american players adopted the tactics of combined defence and speeded up their attack in the second half and eventually won the match 94-82.

the excellent skill and good sportsmanship of the players of the two sides drew repeated applause from the 3,000 spectators.

the chinese team, the first chinese sports team to visit this new york state city, arrived on november 21 from memphis. it was accorded a warm welcome at the airport. the chinese players visited the rochester planetarium and other places yesterday.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Football Team Plays First Match in YAR

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Nov. 24, 1975)

the visiting kwangtung provincial football team of china played its first friendly match with the sanaa city team here yesterday.

among the more than 10,000 spectators were ahmed al ghasmi, member of the yemen arab republic (y.a.r.) command council and deputy commander-in-chief and chief of staff of the armed forces, and mohsin al-yusife, minister of the interior.

chinese ambassador chao chin was also present on the occasion.

the friendly match was warmly applauded by the spectators time and again. under unfavourable circumstances with the score at 1:5, the sanaa city team did not lose heart. displaying the spirit of tenacity, it scored a goal just two minutes before the end of the match. the chinese team won the match 5:2.

after the match, the yemeni ministry of social affairs, labour and youth gave a banquet for the chinese football team. deputy commander-in-chief ahmed al ghasmi and the chinese ambassador were present at the banquet.

the chinese team arrived here from aden on november 19 and left for hodeida, taiz and ibb today after its visit and match here.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1975)

nguvulu lubunda, ambassador of the republic of zaire to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the second republic of zaire.

attending the reception were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; cheng tai-yu, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health; liu ai-feng, leading member of the ministry of education; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

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